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ARMS OF FORSYTH OF FAILZERTON
County Ayr, Scotland.

ARMS OF FORSYTH OF TAILZERTON
County Stirling, Scotland.

The black two-headed eagle of the Carlovingian Dynasty, with coronet between the heads, was the ensign of the Seigneur de Forsath, Viscount de Fronsac, son of the Emperor Charlemagne and brother of Louis, King of Aquitania in 825. A. D. The modern shield of Forsyth is emblazoned on the eagle in this illustration, to which have been added the crest and motto of the Failzerton branch as representing the eldest line, derived through marriage of the heiress of Margaret Forsyth and Capt. Jehan Denys with Capt. James Forsaith of Failzerton, whose only daughter married Walter Forsyth, Provost of Glasgow College, in 1678.

ARMS OF FORSYTH OF THE FIRS
Mortimer, Berkshire, England.

ARMS OF FORSYTH OF THE COUNTIES
of Cromarty and Elgin, Scotland.

MEMORIAL

OF THE FAMILY OF

FORSŸTH´ DE FRONSAC

BY

FRÉDÉRIC GREGORY FORSYTH DE FRONSAC

BOSTON
PRESS OF S. J. PARKHILL & COMPANY
1903

CS71
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We are indebted to the courtesy of the Dana Estes Co. for four electros: to the Donahoe Magazine for two, and to the Plant Steamship Co. for one.

ARISTOCRACY

Page 260, Vol. II, of Professor Laycock's "*Mind and Brain*" reads: "The highest evolution of what I have termed 'Primordia Instincts' is seen in the communistic instincts of two classes of animals which are at the head of their respective archetypal branches: *viz.*, the social insects — the most highly developed of the invertebrate; and the social man — the most highly developed of the vertebrate. In truth, the family instincts are the solid foundation of society. Hence it is, in proportion as they are active in a nation, in the same proportion is its social organization vigorous and complete."

Aristocracies are formed by Nature, by the general advancement of the fittest. This is accomplished genealogically, and genealogy is the science on which aristocracy rests. From the study of genealogy arises the science of heredity, of the science of psychic transmissions.

Nobilities, on the other hand, are not formed by Nature, but are recognitions, by man and his government, of aristocratic products.

Nobility and aristocracy are not always the same, yet they are related. An aristocracy does not exist in vigor without producing a nobility, and a nobility, even though at first formed of unaristocratic products, if continued in a proper manner, makes itself respectable and conservative.

Of aristocracy, though containing different elements, there is but one description. It is an organic body, in a community, bred to eminence and renown by many generations of honorable career and exalted position.

Of nobility there are three formations: I, by the sword; II, by the pen; III, by landed estates; in other words, by talent recognized in individuals, regardless of family connection,

I, in war; II, in state-craft and science; and III, in long territorial succession.

Aristocracy gives the firm ground-work of character, nobility, the transitory mark of distinction. The ancient king was not always from the most eminent family, and when the king grants titles to his servants aristocracy is destroyed. The aristocracy has always, on this account, held itself superior to any order of nobility that is not founded on aristocratic products.

The aristocratic power in families, in a state makes itself manifest by creating a little kingdom for each of the families. This little kingdom, erected on a few acres of land, and known as the family estate, is cherished, by the members of that family, as a territory peculiar to itself. A family estate is different, in this respect, from the estate of any particular rich man, or corporation. The aristocratic family has changed the acres it occupies, by the fairy wand of its sentiment, by the power of its individuality, into a territorial realm that bears evidence to its renown. A state that encourages families of this sort to hold territorial positions strengthens itself in the hearts of its best people, and provides a barrier against the restlessness of anarchy that an unsympathetic democracy always engenders.

F. G. Forsyth de Fronsac.

CHIVALRY

I

Who says the knight shall come amain,
With gilded mail and trappings vain,
His pride in pomp alone to glow,
For wealth, his energy o'erflow?
They estimate his worth too small,
Who think that virtues near him pall: —
It is by them alone he lives:
They are the gems of Chivalry.

II

They form the charge he honors most:
They give to him his proudest boast:
Their honor, gentleness and grace
Shine, like the sunlight, from his face.
With frail timidity removed,
By them his worth to Valor proved,
Theirs is the name for which he strives
To gain the fame of Chivalry.

III

Such is the need of every state:
Without it all its days are late.
So faintly shines their light of dawn,
That night and day seem almost one,
And deeds of darkness hold their sway,
When Honor has not strength to stay —
And Honor in some form must brood,
Or else there's never Chivalry.

IV

That form Humanity must own,
And person is the seed that's sown.
From seedling must the flower expand —
Grass seed but grasses can command,
And roses ne'er descend to grass,
Though frequent soiled and torn, alas!
And ruined in the course of life,
And so declines their Chivalry.

V

But children of the rare rose born,
If Chivalry their lives adorn,
Have in them all that generous mood,
Whose ceaseless virtue keeps them good.
No moth, corrupting, mars their state:
Misfortune cannot make them hate
A noble cause — though beaten ill:
It is the cause of Chivalry.

VI

Let knighthood only be for those
Whose fame is like the rare, white rose —
To lead them to an honored state; —
Those men, whose lives are true and great:
Whose deeds, though crowned not, like Success,
Reach hearts by motives pure and bless
Them with a love of right that's strong
And 'stablished as their Chivalry.

F. G. Forsyth de Fronsac.

CHARLEMAGNE PRESIDING AT THE SCHOOL OF THE PALACE

HISTORY AND GENEALOGY

OF THE

FAMILY OF FORSYTH DE FRONSAC

PART I — HISTORY

ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY AND RACE

THE name *Forsath*, afterwards *Forsyth*, is first mentioned in Froissart's Chronicles of the Middle Ages in the chapter devoted to the invasion of Aquitania in 1344 by the English army of the Earl of Derby, who commanded in the name of the French family of Plantagenet on the English throne in their attempt, as descendants from the ancient kings of France, to possess themselves of the throne of France also. All the manuscripts of Froissart in the English Collection spell the name Forsath, and Forsathe. The translation of two manuscript copies in the French Collection spell the name Forsach and Torsach.* As Froissart, the historian, was in the service of the Plantagenets when he wrote his Chronicles and as the best and most numerous of his MSS. remained in England and are the originals, they are the ones most worthy to be consulted.

La Grande Encyclopédie de France describes *Fronsac* as an ancient district of France in Aquitania, bordering on the River Dordogne; its history reaches back to the Roman period. This history says that a castle — which is discovered in Froissart to have been named Forsath — was built by the

* Doubtless the commentator forgot the mark which makes a ſ an f in his MS.

Emperor Charlemagne in 768 on the Tertre (or hill) of Fronsac. It was built by the Emperor as a restraining influence on the people of the West whom he and his Franks had conquered.

Lavisse, in the Histoire Générale, Vol. I, pp. 310, describes this castle on the Tertre de Fronsac as the most powerful of Western France and as the headquarters of the military district of the West. Over this district the Emperor put his son Louis as King of Aquitania, who became afterwards Emperor on the death of his father, Charlemagne, while the first lord or Seigneur de Forsath, Vicomte de Fronsac and military governor of the district, was of the same imperial family (Carlovingian) and son of the Emperor Charlemagne. The pedigree of Charlemagne from the King of Austrasia is as follows: —

I. *Ansigise, King of Austrasia*, in 650 A. D. married Sainte Beggipe, daughter of Pepin de Landen. His son:

II. *Pepin d'Heristal*, Duke of France, married Pleetrude, daughter of Prince Hugobert, in 706. His son:

III. *Charles Martel*, Duke of France, 725, married Sonishilda, niece of Odilon, Duke of Bavaria. His son:

IV. *Pepin le Bref*, King of France, 752, married Bertrade, daughter of Caribert, Comte de Laon. His son:

V. *Charlemagne*, Emperor of the Romans and King of the Franks.

THE RACE

The Franks were an army of knights and nobles of different European races confederated together. Although the greater number of them were of Germanic origin, yet sentiment rather than kinship was the basis of their organization. The name *Frank* meant "*free*" — not in the modern sense of free, *i. e.*, not enslaved, but in the ancient sense of *free, i. e.*, not inferior to a seigneur, not bound by fealty to a superior; in other words, they recognized no lords as their superiors

because they were lords, a confederated nobility, themselves. So the Franks when they conquered Gaul, named it France, and became the nobility of that country. Spreading out in later times, under William the Conqueror, with his Normans of similar blood, they became as well the nobility of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, as the old records show, and every royal family on the throne of Western Europe of to-day is derived from the confederation of the Franks, either from those who remained in Germany or from those who settled in France. There may be some who object and speak of the Normans as furnishing a large coterie to the British nobility, but the Normans themselves for two generations had been affiliated with the Franks in France. The Franks continued their principle of an armed nobility — of Free Knights — when they constituted the Order of Chivalry — the noblest organization which ever existed, which extended from France over Christendom, which "caused the heart to expand like a flower in the sunshine, beautified glory with generosity and smoothed even the rugged brow of War." The principle of this Chivalry became the principle of their descendants and gives to family history its greatest value as a means of reënforcing the same sentiment in the race by the record of its honors and distinctions.

The difference between this nobility of the Frankish institution and that of the Anglo-Saxons is in the difference between the meaning of nobility in ancient France and in England. In France wealth added nothing to nobility. Indeed, as Montesquieu said: "All is lost when the lucrative profession of the note-shaver and speculator by its riches becomes a profession of honor." In England, nobility cannot exist without wealth to maintain it. Again, in ancient France, if a family is noble, all its members and all their descendants in the family name are of the noblesse, while the eldest line male bears the title and inherits the manor-house. In modern England, if a family is noble, only the eldest son,

the possessor of the title, is noble; the younger sons and their offspring do not in any way belong to the nobility, but are allowed to sink into the commonality, and, after a few generations, cease to participate in any distinctions of the eldest line. Again, the Anglo-Saxons, with *a commercial cynicism that is appalling*, load a tax on the honors and armorials of families, while the French monarchy granted exemptions and privileges.

CADET LINE MALE OF THE SEIGNEURS DE FORSATH, VICOMTES DE FRONSAC

ARMS BEFORE 1488

In the line of Charlemagne and descended from the first Seigneur de Forsath, Vicomte de Fronsac, was:

The CADET DE FORSATH, who in 1236 accompanied the Princess Eleanor, daughter of Raymond Berenger, Comte de Provence, on her journey to England to become the wife of King Henry III. His son:

WILLIAM DE FORSATH (spelled *Frisaith* in Stoddart's "*Scottish Arms*") took oath of fealty to King Edward I in 1296. His son:

ROBERT DE FORSYTH, moved into Stirlingshire, Scotland, and his son:

OSBERT DE FORSYTH, was among those who supported the pretensions of Robert de Bruce to the throne of Scotland,

and after the Battle of Bannockburn received for fealty from that personage who had become king of Scotland: "One hundred solidates in terræ tenemento de Salkill in the Sheriffdom of Stirling." The pedigree of his family is given partly in Stoddart's "*Scottish Arms*." His sons were: Robert (below) and William, baillee of Edinburgh 1364.

Robert de Forsyth, son of Osbert, Constable of Stirling Castle for the king in 1368. A report of his rendering the customs of Stirling to the king is in the Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, as well as his receiving 100£ per annum from the king for the lands of Polmaise-Marischall, County Stirling. His son was:

John de Forsyth, who succeeded his father as Crown officer at Stirling, mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls in 1379. His son:

William de Forsyth, who succeeded his father as Crown officer at Stirling, mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls of 1399. His sons were: Robert (below) and William, baron of Nydie, in Fyfeshire.

[In 1492 the arms of Forsyth, baron of Nydie, appear in the Heraldic *MS.* of Sir James Balfour, Lyon King of Arms for Scotland. The arms are described as: "Gules, a cheveron engrailed argent, between 3 griffins segreant or." Again, in the *MS.* of 1603, the arms of Forsyth of Nydie are given as: "Or, 3 griffins segreant azure, armed and membered vert." In Sir David Lindsay's *MS.* of 1542, "argent, a cheveron engrailed gule, between 3 griffins segreant vert." The last of this branch of the family recorded in Fyfeshire as holding the barony is Alexander Forsyth, baron of Nydie in 1604.]

Robert de Forsyth, son of William, the Crown officer at Stirling, obtained the barony of Dykes in County Lanark. His name is attached as witness to a charter, in 1429, of Robert Keith, Earl Marischall of Scotland. His sons were: John (below) and Thomas, canon of Glasgow in 1487.

John de Forsyth, son of Robert, baron of Dykes, acquired the lands of Gilcairnstorm, County Aberdeen. He married a daughter of Sir James Douglas. His son was:

David de Forsyth, lord of Dykes (1488). He was the last of the family to bear the ancient arms of the Seigneurs de Forsath (de Fronsac), which are described in Stoddart's "*Scottish Arms*": "Argent, between 3 cross-crosslets, gules, a fesse vert charged with 3 lozenges of the field." His son was:

David de Forsyth, lord of Dykes in 1507. His sons were: John (below), James, lord of the Monastery of Dumblane in 1560, and Henry, rector of Munnymusk in 1642.

John de Forsyth, son of David, lord of Dykes and of Hallhill in 1540. In 1543 he transferred his estate of Glencairnstorm to Lord Gordon of Pitwig. He married in France, Louise de Ravenel, a descendant of the Chevalier Pierre de Ravenel, Seigneur of Broys, Saint Remy and Saint Martin de Nepz in 1440, whose arms were: "Gules, 6 crescents along the flancs of the shield, 2, 2 and 2 each surmounted by a star, or, and in the base of the shield another star of the same." His son was:

David de Forsyth, lord of Dykes, in 1571, born in France. According to the Act of Scotch Parliament (p. 79, 1594), it recites a commission formerly given to David Forsyth of Dykes, to have charge of assessing the beer and malt tax. His children were: 1, Marguerite, married Capt. Jehan Denys of Honfleur, France; 2, James, of Dykes, Commissioner of Glasgow, who died without issue; 3, William (below); 4, Matthew, laird of Auchengrey, an advocate; 5, Robert, laird of Failzerton in County Ayr, an officer in the French service, who spelled the name Forsaith. He married in France a lady of the name of Chabot, and had a son, Capt. James Forsaith, at one time in the French service, but who was a prisoner of war in England in 1654, escaping the 17th May of that same year, who

had married his cousin at Honfleur, France, Marguerite Denys de Fronsac.

William Forsyth, son of David, lord of Dykes, was commissioner to parliament for Forres in 1621. His children were: 1, William, whose daughter Barbara married Baron Rello. The special returns of Lanark January 18, 1640, has the following: "Heres William Forsyth de Dykes, patris, in 40 solidates terrarum antiqui extentus de Gayne, 40 solidates de Untheos, infra dominium de Newburgh et baronium de Munckland." 2, John (below); 3, James, from whom are the Forsyths of Cromarty and Elgin (see p. 26).

John Forsyth, son of William, member of Parliament for Cullen and one of the signers of the commission to meet the English parliament in 1652. He married a daughter of Sir William Livingston of Kilsyth. His sons were: Rev. James of Tailzerton, County Stirling, and Walter, provost of the college of Glasgow.

FORSYTH OF TAILZERTON

Rev. James Forsyth,* of Tailzerton (son of John and Miss Livingston, Forsyth, see p. 8), inherited the lands of Tailzerton and Kilsyth Easter from his mother. He was minister to the church at Airth in 1661, and to that at Stirling in 1665. He married, 1st, a daughter and heiress of Bruce,† Laird of Gavell, cadet of Bruce of Airth through a daughter of Sir William de Airth of that ilk, 2d, Marion Elphinstone. Issue, a son:

James Forsyth,‡ his successor, of Tailzerton, Member of the Council of Stirling, in company with the Duke of Hamilton, Earl of Calender, Lords Elphinston and Livingston of

* Act. Scot. Parl. (1661–5).

† General Armory (Burke), *vide* Bruce and Airth. Rev. James Forsyth was a famous preacher. Sermons published at London, 1666.

‡ Ret. Scot. Abbrev. Inq. Spec. Stirling (277), Sept. 1, 1676: "Heres tallia et provisionis Magistri Jacobi Forsyth de Tailzertoune, magistri vobi Dei apud ecclesium de Stirling . . . in terris de Polinais, vocatis Polinais-Tailzertoun pro principali, terris de Kilsyth: Easter in speciale warrantum earundam."

Kilsyth, the Earl of Mar being the convenor (1685). In 1696 he sat in Parliament, as "Forsyth of Gavell." Children:

I. *Rebecca.** II. *William*, see below.

William Forsyth† (son of James Bruce Forsyth, as above) was born 1687; granted freedom of Glasgow, 1735; married Elspet, daughter of —— Gerard of Walkerhill, County Aberdeen. A son was:

William Forsyth, born December 18, 1721; granted freedom of Glasgow, 1746; married Jean, daughter of George Phynn,‡ Lord of the Corse of Monelly. Issue:

1. *George*, born April 2, 1756; married a Miss Taybrook.
2. *William*, born April 5, 1756. His daughter married Prof. Means, D.D., and was mother of Rev. W. Means, D.D., of Disblair, County Aberdeen.
3. *Alexander*,§ born November 17, 1758.
4. *James*, born June 23, 1759; Captain of Dragoons; married Ann, daughter of John, 9th Baron Colville.‖
5. *Thomas*, born March, 1761, presented by Lord Nelson, February 2, 1802, with his picture, now at the Quebec Garrison Club.
6. *John* (of whom hereafter). See Forsyth of Ecclesgreig Castle.
7. *Joseph*, born June 24, 1764; came from Huntley, County Aberdeen, to Kingston, Canada, about 1787; married Alice, daughter of Maj. James

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* Inq. Spec. Stirling (342), April 26, 1699: "Heres tallia et provisionis, Jacobi Forsyth, alias Bruce de Gavell, patris in terris de Polinais hunc vocatis Polinais-Tailzertoun pro principali, et in speciale warrantum earundam in terris de Kilsyth: Easter."

† Ecclesgreig MSS.: Crest of Tailzerton, a demi-griffin vert, armed and membered gu. Motto: "Restaurator Ruiniae."

‡ Another daughter of Geo. Phynn was mother to Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P.

§ Ecclesgreig MSS.

‖ Burke's Peerage (Colville).

Robbins, R. A. He was Colonel of Militia. Issue:

a. William, died unmarried.

b. James Bell, born December 25, 1803; married in 1828 Fanny, daughter of the Hon. Matthew Bell of Quebec, whose father and grandfather were of Berwick on Tweed, and had:

1, Col. Joseph Bell (see p. 80), 2, John Bell and James Bell died young, 3, Fanny Bell, married John Burstall of Quebec [whose children are John Forsyth Burstall, London and Quebec, and Capt. Harry Burstall of the Royal Canadian Artillery in 1903, serving with the South African Constabulary in command of the District of Rustanburg, Transvaal. He has been mentioned four times for bravery and coolness in the fields, especially by Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener], 4, Frances, 5, Edith, 6, Amy, 7, Alice, 8, Mabel Kate, married John G. Ross of the Highlands.

c. Eueretta Jane, married William Forsyth of Ecclesgreig.

d. John Richardson of Kingston, returned to the family house at Huntley, which he inherited. He married his cousin, Louisa Forsyth, and has issue.

e. Mary Ann, married David Burnet, Major of Quebec Cavalry in Rebellion of 1837–8, whose residence, "Etrick," is named from his ancestral place in County Aberdeen.

f. Thomas, Captain 32d Foot, served in the Rebellion of 1837–8.

8. *Robert,** born 1766; Ensign 61st Foot, 1783;

* Record of Services of Maj. Robert Forsyth, 60th Rifles. No. 7353. F. 214. War Office. London, England.

68th Foot, 1785; 72d Foot, 1785; Lieutenant 72d Foot, 1787; Captain 112th Foot, 1795; 2d Battalion 90th Foot, 1795; 60th Foot, 1795; Major 60th Foot, 1797; retired from service by the sale of his commission, March 6, 1802; died 1824.

9. *David*,* born September 2, 1767; married a Miss Jackson, of Kendall, Westmoreland, England. Issue:
   - *a.* William, married Susan, daughter of Judge Leigh (sister of Maj. H. Leigh, 98th Foot), of Madras Presidency.
   - *b* James, Lieut. R.A.
   - *c.* George.
   - *d.* Henry.
   - *e.* Emily, married William Skinner, Barrister, nephew of Right Rev. William Skinner, D.D., Lord Primate of Scotland and Bishop of Aberdeen.
10. *Morris*, born January 27, 1771; minister to the church at Mortlach; married Isabella, daughter of James Donaldson, of Kinairdie.
11. *Margaret*, born May 3, 1777.

* Ecclesgreig MSS.

FORSYTH OF ECCLESGREIG CASTLE

COUNTY KINCARDINE, SCOTLAND

[By royal license the Forsyths of Ecclesgreig added the name of Grant in 1824, and quartered the Grant arms with that of Forsyth.]

John Forsyth, see p. 10 (son of William and Jean Phynn), was born December 8, 1762. He came to New York about the beginning of the American Revolution, but would not renounce his allegiance to the king, and was one of the United Empire Loyalists who settled in Montreal before 1786. He was in partnership there as a ship-owner and foreign merchant with another United Empire Loyalist, Hon. John Richardson, President of the Lachine Canal Construction Company. He married Margaret, daughter of Charles Grant, third son of Grant, Laird of Kinworth. Children:

1. *William*, born February 10, 1804; succeeded his uncle, Frederic Grant, to the estates of Ecclesgreig; married Eueretta, daughter of Joseph Forsyth, Kingston, Canada. Issue:
   - *a*. Frederic Grant, born September 2, 1836; Captain 3d Hussars, A.D.C. to His Excellency, the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada; afterwards A.D.C. to Her Majesty Queen Victoria; married Margaret, daughter of Col. William A. Orr, C.B., of Bridgetown.
   - *b*. John Joseph, born October 23, 1840; Captain 46th Foot; married Annie, daughter and heiress of John Littleton, of Trewin, St. Germain, Cornwall, England.
   - *c*. William, born May 26, 1843; Captain 82d Foot, married Minnie, daughter of Hon. John Beverley

Robinson, Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, and son of Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart.

d. George James, born March 7, 1847.

e. Annie Gregory, married William Owen Bridgestock, Gettydyvyl, Carmarthenshire, Wales.

f. Eueretta Alice.

2. *John Blackwood*, born November 21, 1805; married Mary, daughter of Samuel Gerrard, of Montreal. Issue:

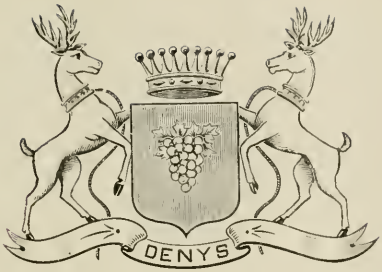
a. John Gerrard, Major 57th Foot; see p. 87.

b. Frederic Arthur, born April 2, 1830; Captain 5th Fusileers, afterwards Lieut.-Colonel.

c. Margaret, born March 6, 1831; married Rev. C. N. Williams, M.A., Rector of St. Andrews, Heresford, England.

d. Eueretta Vivian, born December 8, 1831.

3. *Jane*, married Capt. George Gregory, 19th Light Dragoons.



Arms, Denys de Fronsac

Arms of Forsyth of Tailzerton

Arms of Forsyth of Failzerton

FORSYTH OF FAILZERTON, COUNTY AYR

Walter Forsyth (son of John, see p. 8) was Provost of the College and Subdeaneries of Glasgow, mentioned in the Acts of Scottish Parliament for 1678. He married Marguerite, daughter of Capt. James Forsaith, of French marine, by Marguerite Denys, daughter of Gov. Nicolas Denys, Vicomte de Fronsac in Seigneurial Order of Canada. His sons were James and Alexander (see p. 19).

James Forsayth, born Ayrshire, 1678, captured during King William's Irish Campaign (at age of 13 years), with a relative who favored the cause of the Stuarts. He himself in 1715 was said to have been a captain in the Earl of Marr's uprising for the Stuarts and obliged to leave the country with his family, going to Ireland. His wife was Margaret, daughter

of Hugh Montgomerie, of County Ayr, Major of Royalist Cavalry, who had been a "Signer for the King in 1660." His children were: I, Matthew (below); II, Alexander; III, Thomas, of County Cork (see p. 22).

I. Hon. Matthew,* born County Ayr, 1699 (see p. 68); married Esther, daughter of Robert Graham. He died 1790. His children were:

1. Matthew, born in Ireland, was a Loyalist and went off as a physician in the Royal Navy.

2. David,† born in Ireland. Ensign in Chester Company, 1st New Hampshire Regiment; wounded, Ticonderoga, and died May 21, 1778.

3. Jonathan,‡ born in Ireland. Soldier in Chester Company, 1st New Hampshire Regiment; killed, Ticonderoga, July 9, 1777.

4. Esther, died unmarried.

5. William,§ born in Ireland, 1740. Ensign in the Royal Provincial Regiment, 1763–7; married Jane Wilson (see p. 71). He died in 1808. His children were:

a. Matthew, settled in what is now Manchester, N. H.

b. James, a physician, an alumnus of Dartmouth College, a son of whom, Dr. F. F. Forsyth, was one of the founders of the Weymouth (Mass.) Historical Society, and a contributor to the History of Weymouth.

c. David, Captain of the Deering Rifles.

d. Thomas,‖ born September 1, 1775 (see p. 72).

* "Chase's Hist. of Chester," pp. 524, 109, 127, 129, 130, 140, 142, 144, 152, 259, 456, 621, 231; "Town Papers, N. H.," Vol XI., p. 309; Vol. IX., pp. 109, 115; "State Papers, N. H.," Vol. IX., pp. 109, 115; "Granite Monthly," Vol. VIII. The name is spelled on the Chester Records Forsayth, Forsaith, and Forsyth. Some descendants follow the first, others the last, way of spelling. He had an estate in Ireland for which his descendants lodged papers.

† "Hist. Col. N. H.," Vol. VII., p. 83; "Chase's Hist. of Chester," p. 524; "State Papers, N. H.," Vol, XIV., pp. 554, 634.

‡ "Chase's Hist. of Chester," pp. 377, 379.

§ "Provincial Papers, N. H.," Vol. VI., p. 767; "Town Papers, N. H.," Vol. XI., pp. 493, 497, 498; Vol. IX., p. 759; "Hist. of Hillsborough County (N. H.)."

‖ "Burke's Colonial Gentry," Vol. II. "Dufaure's Notes sur les Emigrés." "America Heraldica, American Ancestry," Vol. VII.

He married Sallie Pray.* His children were:

i. Jane, born 1810, married R. P. Illsley, of Portland, whose daughter, Elizabeth, married Hon. Boise de Veber, M. P. and Mayor of St. John, N. B., in 1886, a descendant of Col. Gabriel de Veber of the Prince of Wales' American Regiment of 1776–83.

ii. Hamilton, born 1812. Army of Texas, 1834. Captain on staff of Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar. Died, Galveston, 1839.

iii. Sarah Ann, born 1815, married, as second wife, Hon. W. P. Preble, LL.D., Judge of the Supreme Court of Maine, First President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada (1854), and U. S. Minister to the Netherlands, etc. They had one son, Edward, married to Caroline S., daughter of George Capron, Newton Centre, Mass.

iv. Eleanor, born 1817, married Samuel Sawyer, of Portland. Their son, George, died at New Orleans, 1853.

v. Frederic, Vicomte de Fronsac, of Montreal and Portland, born 1819, see p. 73. He married Harriette Marie, daughter of Maj.-Gen. Joseph Scott Jewett, of Scarborough (see p. 88). His children, Frederic Gregory, Vicomte de Fronsac, born, Montreal (see p. 75), and Thomas Scott (see p. 80).

vi. George, born 1821, Lieutenant 78th U. S. C. Troops, 1863, Assistant Q. M. and A. A. G. with rank as Major, at camps at Washington, 1865; customs officer at Sitka, Alaska, afterwards removed to Fresno; married

* "Sabine's American Loyalists" (Hamilton).

Note. — Sallie Pray, born 1778. Admiral Pray, born 1746. Mary Hamilton, born 1760. Colonel Hamilton, born about 1735.

Albertina, daughter of Capt. Albert Jewett, of Portland; their daughter Albertina married Dr. Macallester, of Honolulu.

vii. Caroline Augusta, born 1823; married James Albert Macnabb, of Greenock, Scotland, a cousin of Sir A. N. Macnabb, of Canada.

e. Robert, whose sons were Samuel C. and Rodney.

f. Josiah, barrister at Goffstown, an alumnus of Dartmouth College, whose son, Hon. William L., is justice of the Boston Municipal Court (1896).

g. Hannah, married a Mr. Paige.

6. Robert,* born Chester, 1746; Lieutenant in the War of 1776–83; married Mary, daughter of Deacon William Tolford, of Walnut Hill. One of his sons was Robert, who married Sarah Luvkin. His son Robert married Sabrina Ramesay, and their son, James, was one of the prominent men in New York State. He was president of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; president of the Renssalaer & Saratoga Railway; president of the Troy Bridge Company; Judge of the County Court; Judge Advocate of Division; author on the Law of Contracts, etc. He married, 1st, a daughter of Hon. Elisha Tibbetts, of New York City; 2d, a Miss Pumpelley, of the family of the explorer. His children were: 1, Robert, civil engineer and manager of the Union Steel Company, of Chicago, and 2, James, Attorney-at-Law, born 1860, living at Riverside, the home of the Pumpelleys, in Owego, N. Y.

7. Josiah,† born Chester; Lieutenant in War of 1776–83; married Kitty, daughter of Caleb Richardson.

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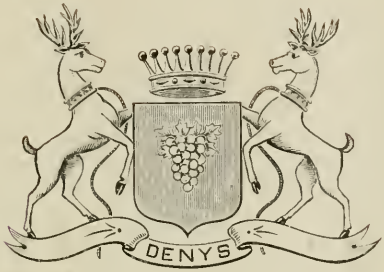
* "Chase's Hist. Chester," pp. 118, 344, 446; "Provincial Papers, N. H.," Vol. VII, p. 755; "Town Papers, N. H.," Vol. XIII., pp. 196, 198, 751; Vol. XI., pp. 320, 685.

† "Chase's Hist. Chester," pp. 231, 373, 383, 457, 630; "Town Papers, N. H.," Vol. XI., p. 315; "State Papers, N. H.," Vol. XI., p. 315.



Arms, Denys de Fronsac

Arms of Forsyth of Tailzerton

Arms of Forsyth of Failzerton

FORSYTH OF BOSTON

Capt. Alexander Forsyth, son of Walter, Provost of Glasgow College and Subdeaneries, by wife, his cousin, Margaret, daughter of Capt. James, and Marguerite (Denys de Fronsac) Forsaith (see p. 15), was born, Failzerton Manour, Ayrshire, 1689 (see p. 77), prominent in Boston Chronicles; married, 1st, Miss Elizabeth Evans, of Boston, December 12, 1717; 2d, Miss Deborah Briggs, also of Boston, about 1730. Returned to Ayrshire, Scotland, with his wife Deborah, and son John, in 1763. His children, born in Boston, were:

I. *Alexander*, born October 20, 1721.

II. *Robert*, born August 18, 1723.

III. *John*, born June 8, 1726; died September 8, 1727.

IV. *John*, born November 5, 1731 (see below).

John Forsyth, son of Capt. Alexander, as above, filled several offices in Boston, in the public trust, before returning to Ayrshire, Scotland, with his father and mother in 1763, among them being that of surveyor of lumber and clerk of the city market. After he returned to Scotland, he entered the royal army stationed in Britain and attained the rank of captain. His son born in Ayrshire was:

John Forsyth, born 1770; died 1815. He was, like many of his family, inclined to the military profession and, like his father, attained the rank of captain in the British Army. His children, born in Ayrshire, were:

I. *John*, born 1805; died 1892.

II. *William* (see below).

III. *James*, born 1810; died 1858, in Ayr, Scotland.

William Forsyth, son of Capt. John, as above, born, Ayrshire, November 8, 1807; died, Roxbury, Boston, December 12, 1876. He came to Boston with his brother John in 1828, but John returned to Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1835. William settled in Brookline, a suburb of Boston, where most of his children were born, but later he resided in Roxbury, now a part of Boston, where he died. For about a quarter of a century he was connected with the Boston Belting Company, the original manufacturers of vulcanized rubber-goods in the United States. He married Jane, daughter of Hamilton Bennett, Esquire, of near Buxton, England, who was born November 15, 1815; died, Roxbury, Boston, September 8, 1860. He was a man of the highest character for integrity, a characteristic which all his children inherited. His children were:

I. *William*, born November 9, 1839; died July 1, 1877.

II. *John Hamilton*, born March 9, 1842, superintendent, Boston Belting Company.

WILLIAM FORSYTH

III. *Anne Jane*, born November 18, 1843; died September 7, 1848.

IV. *Margaret Bennett*, born August 24, 1845; died April 8, 1890.

V. *Mary Elizabeth*, born December 11, 1847; died September 5, 1848.

VI. *James Bennett*, born February 2, 1850 (see p. 78), general manager, Boston Belting Company.

VII. *Thomas Alexander*, born April 12, 1852, manufacturing agent, Boston Belting Company.

VIII. *George Henry*, born November 27, 1854, assistant manager, Boston Belting Company.

Arms of Hamilton
Dukes of Hamilton and Abercorn
(See pp. 20, 72 and 80)

Arms of Bennett
Earls of Tankarville
(See pp. 20 and 79)

FORSAYETH OF WHITECHURCH HOUSE

CAPPAGH, COUNTY WATERFORD, IRELAND

THOMAS,* died in Cork, Ireland, in 1768, son of Capt. James (see p. 15). Mary, his widow, survived him, leaving a private estate. Issue:

1. *Robert*, merchant in Cork; married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Campion, Esq., and had:
   - *a*. THOMAS, married Mary Ann, relative of St. John Grant, of Kilmurray, Fermoy. Issue:
     - i. *Robert*, born 1807; curate in Bristol; married Fanny ——; died 1840, leaving a daughter, Frances Jane, author of poems "Armos Waters."
     - ii. *Thomas Gifford*, born 1808; H.M. Attache to the Embassy at Morocco; musician and poet; married 1st, Rose D'Aguilar; 2d,

*Arms of Failzerton confirmed to this family: Crest: a griffin's head between two wings displayed, vert. Motto: "*Loyal au Mort.*"

Lucy H., daughter of Colonel O'Toole, of Wicklow.

iii. *Catherine.*

iv. *Mary.*

v. *John Brabazon,* artist, settled at Bunbury, Western Australia, in 1845.

vi. *Eliza.*

2. *John,* born 1735; Pensioner at Trinity College, Dublin, 1749; Fellow 1762, with degree of D.D.; Archdeacon of Cork, 1781; fine classical scholar; died unmarried, 1781.

3. *Margaret,* died unmarried.

4. *Samuel,* entered H.M. Customs Service at Cork, 1752; appointed by the Viceroy, Inspector General of Customs for Ireland, Dublin, July 24, 1776; married Margaret ——; died 1801; buried at St. Ann's, Dublin. Issue:

a. John, A.B., appointed Vicar of Leighmoney, March 30, 1826; priest at Cloyne, Sept. 29, 1786; in 1803 was "Threshers Lecturer" in Cork; died Sept. 16, 1820; buried at St. Nicholas, Cork. He married Anne Courtenay, and had:

i. *Thomas,* educated at Trinity College, where he distinguished himself by classical attainments; barrister at law; Queen's counsel; Recorder of Cork; died 1879.

ii. *Samuel.*

iii. *Robert.*

iv. *Charlotte.*

v. *William.*

vi. *John,* Curate of Upper Shandon, Cork.

b. Robert, A.B., scholar at Trinity College, 1780; priest at Cloyne, 1784; rector of Kilfithmone, County Tipperary, 1798; married Jane,

daughter of Hugh Evans, Esq., of Cashel. He was author of the "History of our Lord and Saviour." Issue:

i. *Samuel*, settled in Halifax, N. S. Captain in the British Army there.

ii. *Robert.*

iii. *Richard Martin*,* studied medicine in Dublin and Edinburgh; degree of M.D., Edinburgh, 1827; degree of Surgery, Glasgow, 1828; at Hotel Dieu and other hospitals, Paris; settled at Templemore, Ireland; married Kate Craven, daughter of Wm. Chadwick, Esq., of Ballinard, Tipperary; his children were:

Richard William, who entered H.M. Military Service in 1863, served in India; retired in 1884, as brigade surgeon and lieutenant-colonel; married Margaret, daughter of Rev. J. Baird, had issue: Amy, Kate, Gordon William, Noel Francis, settled at Whitechurch House, Cappagh, County Waterford, Ireland.

Kate Frances.

John C. C., entered medical profession; died of fever in forest of West Africa while employed in an expedition.

Jane E., married Dr. Robert T. Huston, no issue.

iv. *John*, commanded the "Indian Queen" in the Merchant Marine, and made the shortest

*Named for his uncle Col. Richard Martin, M. P., of Ballinahinch, County Galway, Ireland, and of the same family as Martin of Tullyra Castle, Galway, so celebrated in the annals of Ireland. He was the pioneer of the legislation against cruelty to animals in the Parliament of Great Britain.

voyage then known between Liverpool and Barbadoes.

c. Charlotte, married Richard Martin, Esq.

d. Elizabeth, married the Rev. Charles Smith.

e. A daughter, unmarried.

FORSYTH OF CROMARTY AND ELGIN

James Forsyth, 3d son of William of Dykes (see p. 8) left quite a posterity, who are considerably scattered. One of his sons was:

William Forsyth, of Barmuckety, who married Jean Thomson. Their children were:

I. James, married at Cromarty, Sept. 20, 1720, Katherine Morison; died 1739, leaving:

1. *William*,* merchant and magistrate at Cromarty, born 1721; married, 1st, Mary Russell; 2d, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Patrick Grant, of Duthel, Strathspey, incumbent of Nigg, Rosshire. Issue:

a. William.
b. Patrick.
c. James.
d. William.

* Life of William Forsyth, by Hugh Miller.

e. Isabella.

f. Margaret. All died in infancy.

g. John, born Cromarty, 1779; in civil service of Bengal; married at Calcutta, 1816, Mary Ann Farmer; his daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born Calcutta, 1817, married Henry H. Harwood, J.P. and D.L. for County Middlesex, whose children are Henry W. Forsyth Harwood, Barrister of the Inner Temple, editor of the *Genealogist* (1903), another son, and a daughter.

h. Catharine, married Isaac Forsyth, of Elgin.

i. Isabella, married Alex. Mackenzie, Captain in Royal Marines, and grandson of Sir Roderic Mackenzie, 2d Bart. of Scatwell.

2. *Ann*, born 1725.

3. *John*, settled at Dingwall.

4. *Arthur*, merchant.

II. Elspet, born 1704.

III. Alexander, born 1707; merchant and magistrate at Elgin; married, 1st, Margaret Ross; 2d, Ann, daughter of William Harrold, by wife, a Miss Gordon, daughter of Gordon, laird of Cairnfield, Banffshire. Mr. Harrold was a follower of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, and was robbed of everything by the brutal followers of the brutal Duke of Cumberland. Mr. Forsyth was one of the most prominent citizens of Elgin. He had 21 children, of whom a few were:

1. *John*, married Sophie, daughter of Rev. Patrick Grant, of Nigg, Rosshire, and his daughter Ann married Adam Longmore, of the Court of Exchequer, Edinburgh.

2. *Elizabeth*, married Thomas Stephen, Provost of Elgin.

3. *Joseph*, born Elgin; author of the "Antiquities, Arts and Letters of Italy," etc.

4. *Isaac*, author of "Memoire of Joseph Forsyth"; married Catherine, daughter of William Forsyth, of Cromarty, and had:
   a. Elizabeth.
   b. Isabella.
   c. Catherine.
   d. Ann, married William Duncan Macandrew, of Liverpool and Elgin, whose sons are Major-General Isaac Forsyth Macandrew, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and William Macandrew, Esquire.
   e. Justina, married Arthur Duff, Sheriff-clerk of Morayshire.

FORSYTH OF CHESTER COUNTY, PA.

Alexander Forsyth, supposed to be son of Alexander, of Elgin, merchant and magistrate (see p. 27), married Margaret, daughter of William Temple, of County Aberdeen, a partisan of the House of Stuart, to which family he was related, as well as to the Barclays and Lord Gordon, of Huntley. Their children were: 1, Alexander; 2, William [born at Kirkpatrick, married Jane Livingston in 1788, and had *a*, John, born 1789; *b*, Nancy, born 1792; *c*, Mary, born 1794; *d*, Jane, born 1796; *e*, Peter, born 1799; *f*, Nellie, born 1801; *g*, Alexander, born 1803]; 3, James (went to London); 4, Peter; 5, Jonathan; 6, Hugh; 7, Andrew (see below); 8, Thomas; 9, Bartholomew; 10, Nathaniel; 11, Isabella.

Andrew Forsyth, son of Alexander, at the age of 20, went to London with his brother James, who presented him to their relative, Lord George Gordon. He accompanied Lord Gordon to Philadelphia, being employed by that nobleman

for seven years. Afterwards he entered into mercantile partnership, finally doing business for himself. He married 1st a widow, Cooper, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Hopewell, and had one son, James, who died at Natchez, Miss., at the age of 40, unmarried. At her death he married for 2d wife, Agnes, daughter of Col. James Loughead, by wife, Catherine Finney (daughter of Robert Finney and Catherine Fleming, of Holland). James Loughead was son of James Loughead and Miss Glenn, daughter of Captain Glenn of the English Navy, who was present at the siege of Derry. Mrs. Loughead, daughter of Captain Glenn, lived to the age of 118 years, residing when she died with her daughter, Mrs. McDowell, in Chester County, Pa. Their son, James Loughead, entered business at Philadelphia as burgomaster. He entered the war of the American Revolution, first as a dispatch bearer for General Washington, then as a colonel of infantry. When the British troops occupied Philadelphia in that war, Colonel Loughead's wife, with those of others who were fighting against His Majesty's troops, were sent out of the city, and unfortunately compelled to bear those hardships from which even the innocent are obliged to suffer in wartime — and above all in a civil war, like the American Revolution. Agnes, the daughter of Colonel Loughead, who married Andrew Forsyth, could with difficulty obtain the consent of her parents to her marriage with one not an active revolutionist, at which time her father had returned to Philadelphia and was elected Mayor, and Lord Cornwallis had surrendered at Yorktown to the French General de Rochambeau and the French fleet sent to aid General Washington and Congress. One of the principal officers entertained by Andrew Forsyth after his marriage was the Marquis de LaFayette. About 1785, Andrew moved to Lebanon and went into partnership with a brother Scot. Andrew died at the age of 73 in Danville, Pa., leaving the following:

1. *James.*

2. *Catherine.*
3. *John.*
4. *Elizabeth.*
5. *William Temple.*
6. *Hellen.*

FORSYTH OF NEWBURGH, N. Y.

THREE brothers, Alexander, John, and a third (from the Aberdeen Forsyths), sons likely of Alexander (see p. 27), are given below:

I. ALEXANDER, born July 5, 1787. Came to Martha's Vineyard, 1808. He settled in Maine, and married at Farmington, Deborah, daughter of Ephraim Norton, grand-uncle of *Lillian Nordica*, the prima donna. His children were:

1. *James Brander*, born, Farmington. Mayor of Chelsea, Mass., two terms. He was a physician of high standing. He married Octavia Augusta, daughter of Joseph Bacon, president of the Brantle Bank of Boston. His children were:
   - *a.* Sarah E., married Allen E. Engles, M.D., surgeon U. S. N.
   - *b.* Annie, d. s. p.
   - *c.* Margaret Hopkins, married Arthur Pratt, Boston.
   - *d.* Isabella, d. s. p.

2. *Ephraim*, born, Farmington. Merchant in Gardiner, Me.; married Emily Williamson, relative of Williamson, the historian. Children:
   a. Martha, married Charles Duren, Chelsea.
   b. Alexander, born 1875, Gardiner.
3. *Elizabeth*, born, Farmington, September 3, 1813; married Henry Stone. Children:
   a. Lucy Augusta.
4. *George*, born, Farmington, July 9, 1815. Merchant; married Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Richardson, of Princetown, Mass. Children:
   a. Harriette A., married John Quincy Adams, of Derry, N. H., now of Chelsea, whose son, William R., married Addie, daughter of Edwin Smyth, of East Boston, and has a daughter, Hester Forsyth Adams, born 1893.
   b. Isabella Instance, d. s. p.
   c. Walter, born, Chelsea, married Angie E., daughter of Capt. E. B. Winchester, Boston. Children:
      i. Annabella, d. s. p.
      ii. Ernest W., d. s. p.
   d. James Brander, born, Chelsea, 1855, of the firm of Stone & Forsyth, Devonshire Street, Boston; married Ruth, daughter of Capt. Clifton Blanchard, U. S. V.
5. *Alexander*, born, Farmington, 1819. Gentleman farmer.
6. *William*, born, Farmington, 1822, d. s. p.

II. John, born, Aberdeen, 1791. He came to Newburgh, N. Y., where he married Janet Currie. Children:

1. *John*, Doctor of Divinity and LL.D., educated at Edinburgh. Professor at Princeton College, N. Y., and Chaplain at U. S. Military Academy, West Point; died 1887, without issue.
2. *Robert Alexander*, born, Newburgh, N. Y., 1814;

married Charlotte Pierson, daughter of Samuel Williams, of Newburgh; died 1873. Children:

a. Mary W., married E. A. Wikes, of Poughkeepsie, and had Mary Forsyth and Forsyth Wikes.

b. George Wallace, born 1854; married Emily Vermilye, daughter of John E. Burrill, of New York city.

3. *Isabella*, born, Newburgh, married Mr. Little.

4. *James Christie*, born, Newburgh, married at Kingston, N. Y., Mary Catherine, daughter of Severyn Bruyn, son of Lieut.-Col. Jacobus Severyn Bruyn.

III. The Third Son went to South America, and one of his descendants was the late Faulkner Forsyth.

FORSYTH OF GEORGIA

Robert Forsyth was born in Scotland, about 1754. He came to Fredericksburgh, Va., before the American Revolution of 1776–83. He became interested, like so many in the Southern Colonies, in the republican philanstery, and entered the army of Congress. He became captain in Lee's Light Horse, 1776; Major, 1777; Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Southern Army, 1778; and A. D. C. to General Washington; member of the Virginia Order of Cincinnatus, 1783; appointed U. S. Marshal of Georgia, 1786; killed in performance of duty, 1794; buried with funeral honors by the Order of Cincinnatus; a monument was erected to his memory at Augusta, Ga.; Congress voted a sum of money for the education of his children; he married Mrs. Fanny (Johnston) Houston, a widow, sister to Judge Peter Johnston, of Fredericksburg, and aunt of Lieut.-Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, C. S. A. Issue:

a. Robert, died, aged 19.

b. John,* born in Fredericksburg, October 10, 1780; member of Society of the Cincinnati; 1st Attorney-General of Georgia, 1808; Representative of U. S. Congress, 1813–1818; Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, 1819–1822; Representative of U. S. Congress, 1823–1827; Governor of Georgia, 1828–1830; U. S. Senator, 1830–1834; Secretary of State for United States, 1834–1841; died in Washington, October 22, 1841; introduced the culture of nankeen cotton into America; Georgia erected a monument to his memory in the Congressional Burying Ground at Washington; married Clara, daughter of Hon. Josiah Meigs, LL.D., first president of the University of Georgia, and son of Col. Jonathan Meigs of the war of 1776. Issue:

1. *Julia*, born 1803; married Hon. Alfred Iverson, Judge of Supreme Court of Georgia, U. S. Senator, and general in Confederate Army.
2. *Mary*,† born 1807; married Arthur Shaaff, Georgetown, D. C.
3. *Clara*, born 1810; married Capt. Murray Mason, U. S. N., afterwards commodore in Confederate Navy, son of Gen. John Mason, of Virginia, whose brother was U. S. Senator James M. Mason, and whose sister was Mrs. Sidney Smith Lee,‡ mother of Gen. Fitz-Hugh Lee (nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Confederacy); a daughter of Clara Forsyth Mason married Capt. S. B. Davis, C. S. A., living in Alexandria, Va.

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* "Virginia Hist. Coll."; "Whyte's Hist. of Ga."; "Van Holst's Hist. of U. S."; "Bench and Bar of Ga.," Vol. II., etc. The family estate in Georgia was about 50,000 acres, with about 10,000 additional in Louisiana.

† A daughter of Mary (Forsyth) Shaaff married Richard Tighlman Brice, grandson of Gen. Tench Tighlman, of Maryland.

‡ "Lee Family History."

4. *John,** born in Augusta, Ga., 1812; member of Society of the Cincinnati (S. C.); Adjutant 1st Georgia Regiment in Mexican War; U. S. Minister to Mexico, 1856; Mayor of Mobile, 1860; Confederate Commissioner Plenipotentiary, 1861; the Chief of Staff of the Confederate Army of Tennessee, 1863; and author of the "Proclamation of the South to the People of Kentucky"; since the war editor of *Mobile Register* until his death in 1878; he married Margaret, daughter of Latham Hull, of Augusta, Ga., and had:
   1. Charles, born, Mobile, Colonel 3d Alabama Regiment, C. S. A.; distinguished at battles of Bull Run, Shiloh, Seven Pines, and about Petersburg; married Laura, daughter of Lorenzo M. Sprague, and had as children: 1. Charles Sprague, born, Mobile, 1861. [Member of the S. C. Society of the Cincinnati, Superintendent Becker Leather Company of Milwaukee; married Margaret, daughter of Rev. C. F. Knight, 4th Bishop of Milwaukee, their children being Elizabeth Pickering, born 1891, and John, born 1892.] 2. Elizabeth Hunter, married Irwin M. Meyer, died 1895; and 3, Margaret Angela, died 1883.
5. *Virginia*, married George Hargraves, had Clara F.; married Capt. Chas. Wood, C. S. A., of Ivy, Albemarle County, Va.
6. *Anna E.*, born 1823.

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*"Stevens' War between the States," Vol. II.; "Davis's Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy," Vol. II.; "Southern Historical Papers; Correspondence between the U. S. and C. S. Governments." John Forsyth, Jr., enjoyed the soubriquet of "Prince of Southern Journalists."

7. *Rosa M.*, born 1823; married Wm. Aubrey, of Baltimore, afterward of Cartersville, Ga., Commissary, C. S. A.
8. *Robert*,* born in Augusta, Ga., 1826; Captain 1st U. S. Voltigeurs, Mexican War; Colonel of Artillery, C. S. A.; Commandant of Confederate Fortifications in Mobile Bay; married Julia, daughter of Latham Hull, of Augusta, Ga., and had:
   1. John.
   2. Angela.
   3. Margaret.

* See "Correspondence between the U. S. and C. S. Governments."

FORSYTH OF ALBANY, CONNECTICUT AND NOVA SCOTIA

Arthur Forsyth, from Scotland, son of William, of Barmuckety (see p. 26), settled first near Boston in the first part of the 18th century. His children were John and Timothy, with perhaps Gilbert and Jason, who went from Connecticut and settled in King's County, Nova Scotia, before 1760.

I. John, son of Arthur, married a Miss Smith, of Lyme, Conn., who claimed descent from the Princess Pocahontas. Issue:

1. *Russell* (hereafter).
2. *Dana.*
3. *George*, U. E. Loyalist, list 11, District O, Department Ontario, from Schenectady, N. Y.
4. *A daughter*, married Mr. Rathbone, of Albany, the father of General Rathbone.

1. *Russell* (as above), physician in Albany; married Sarah Seymour, of the family of Gov. Horatio Seymour. Issue:

a. Douglas.

b. William Wallace, married Cornelia Kane Strong, niece of Dr. Kane, the explorer, and descendant of Governor Winthrop. Issue:

i. Emily Howe, married Herman Bruen, of New York, and had Emily Howe and Herman.

ii Sarah Seymour, married Matthias Ellis, of South Carver, Mass., their daughters Zaidee (who married Thos. T. Gaff, of Cincinnati) and Helena.

iii. Russell, married Helena Annette, daughter of Benj. Davies K. Craig, of New York City, and had Beatrice.

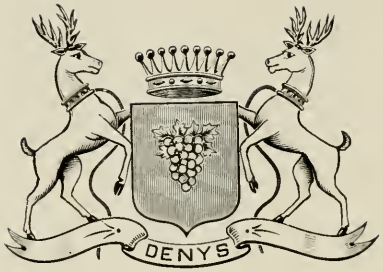
II. Timothy, son of Arthur, married ——, and had:

1. *George* (hereafter).
2. *David.*
3. *Sanford.*
4. *Frederic.*

George (as above), married Lucy, daughter of Abner Howe. He died 1821. Issue:

1. *Orlando.*
2. *Amanda M.*, born 1806; married Darwin Hill, of Clarkson, N. Y., and had:
   a. Cornelia Frances, born 1832; married Thos. Southworth, Holly, N. Y.
   b. Helen Louise, born 1834; married E. Bradford Greenleaf, Milwaukee.
   c. Mary Seymour, born 1836; married W. H. Rogers, Mount Vernon, O.
   d. Harriet Evelyn.
   e. Emma Amanda.
3. *Russell.*
4. *Lucy*, born 1812; married Hon. J. D. Perkins.

5. *George Hamilton*, born 1813; married Julia Harman. He died 1857. Issue:
   a. Lucy.
   b. Amanda.
   c. William.
6. *Anne*, born 1815; married W. M. Gorham, M.D., Newburgh, N. Y.
7. *Jane*.



Arms of Denys de la Thibaudière, de Fronsac, de Bonnaventure, de Vitré, de St. Simon, de la Ronde

DENSY, SIEUR DE LA THIBAUDIÈRE

Jehan Denys, born in Honfleur, France, in the early half of the 15th century, was one of the boldest, most experienced and renowned of the navigators of France. He commanded an expedition to the coast of Brazil in 1504. In Dionne's History of New France, he is described as the "First of the Norman French to become acquainted with the shores of Newfoundland in an authentic manner." In 1506, he published, at Honfleur, his chart of the eastern coast of Canada, Cape Breton and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. His name is inscribed in the "Registre de la Charite et Confrerie de Notre Dame de Honfleur," an order founded in 1457. In the same register are the names of his son Jehan and of his grandson and great-grandson Jehan. This latter married Marguerite, eldest child of David de Forsyth, lord of Dykes, in Scotland, and Commissioner of Glasgow in 1594 and Vicomte de Fronsac in France. One of the sons of Jehan Denys, the explorer, was :

Pierre Denys, who became established in Tours and was Intendant of Finance for Tours. His sons were: Pierre Denys de la Barodière, a magistrate of Tours and enrolled in the nobility, and Mathurin (below).

Mathurin Denys, *Sieur de la Thibaudière*, was captain in the Royal Guard of King Henry III. It is related, that, on the 7th of May, 1589, the King, being besieged in Tours by the rebels and leaguers under the Duc de Mayenne, was so closely pressed that he was obliged to rely for safety on the efforts of Denys, who was killed at his side by the thrust of a pike. Denys was buried at Saint Symphorien, a suburb of Tours, with royal honors. He married Mlle. Aubert, presumably of the family of Aubert, the explorer. His son was:

Jacques Denys, *Sieur de la Thibaudière*, who was an officer of distinction in the army of King Henry III, having succeeded his father as Captain of the Royal Guard. He married Marie, daughter of Hughes Cosnier de Beseau and sister of Emelien Cosnier, one of the "Hundred Gentlemen of the King." His sons were:

1, Nicolas; 2, Simon, ancestor of the Denys de Bonnaventure and de la Ronde families (to follow); 3, Jacques, captain in the army, afterwards quartermaster-general of the armies of the King, killed at Candie, in the naval battle of the Venetians; 4, Henri, killed in Italy in the regiment of the Royal Guards.

Nicolas Denys, *Vicomte de Fronsac*, son of Jacques (as above), was born at Tours in 1598. He and his brother Simon were provided for in the inheritance of Capt. Jehan Denys and his wife, Marguerite (Forsyth) Denys, of Honfleur, which included their ancestral claims in Canada, or New France, into which country these two brothers went (see de Fronsac succession, p. 65). He married Marguerite de la Faye. His children were:

1. *Richard*, for whose family, see de Fronsac succession, p. 68. His daughter Anne de Fronsac

married Jean Merçan, non-commissioned officer in Quebec Garrison in 1709, whose children were: *a*. Agathe, born 1712; *b*. Jean B., who married and had an only child also named Jean B. Merçan, born 1749, married, at Repentigny, 1768, Marie, daughter of J. B. Baudoin, and had an only child, Marie Joseph, who married 1792, at Repentigny, Augustin Duval (descendant of François Duval, Seigneur Duponthant, in Brittany, who came to Quebec before 1657 and whose wife was Marie Giguelle of Ponsol, Brittany). His children were: 1, Augustin Duval, born 1792, and 2, Marie Angelique Duval, born 1795.

II. *Marguerite*, married, at Honfleur in France, her cousin, James Forsaith of Failzerton, a captain under the King of France.

DENYS, SEIGNEUR DE BONNAVENTURE

Simon Denys, *Seigneur de la Trinité*, brother of Nicolas, Vicomte de Fronsac, was born at Tours in 1599. He came to Canada as Captain in the Regiment Carignan-Salieres, where he was distinguished in the Indian Wars. He was made Receiver General for the Company of New France at Quebec. He married, 1st, Jeanne Dubreuil, daughter of the Procureur du Roi du Breuil of Tours; 2d, Françoise du Tartre. His children were:

I. Pierre, born, France, 1630, *Sieur de la Ronde*, under which head see.

II. Charles, born, France, 1638, *Sieur de Vitré*, under which head see.

III. Françoise, born 1644, married Michel LeNeuf, *Seigneur du Herisson*.

IV. Catherine, born 1646.
V. Paul, born 1649, *Sieur de St. Simon*, under which head see.
VI. Marguerite, born 1651, married Michael Cresse.
VII. Barbe, born 1652, married Antoine Pecody-de Centrecoeur.
VIII. Simon Pierre, born 1654.
IX. Marie, born 1656.
X. Claude, born 1657. Deacon.
XI. Gabrielle, born 1658.
XII. Charlotte, born 1663; married Pierre Dupas; secondly, Pierre Boucher.
XIII. Jacques, born 1664.
XIV. Marie Françoise, born 1666; married John Outlan; secondly, Noel Chartrain.
XV. Jean Baptiste, born 1669.

Pierre Denys, *Sieur de la Ronde*, eldest son. [His sponsors were Sieur du Breuil and Nicole du Ruisseau, wife of Hurban Chomalus, Procureur du Roi de la Prevote de Tours] as above. He was grand master of forests and waters of New France; married 1655, at Quebec, Catherine, daughter of Jacques Le Neuf, Sieur de La Poterie, member of the Superior Council, by wife Margaret Le Gardeur. He was brother of Matheu-Michel Le Neuf, Sieur de Herisson, Lieut.-Gen. for the king. Pierre died 1708. Children:

I. *Marguerite Renée*, born, Three Rivers, 1656; married 1672, Thomas de La Nouguère; secondly, Jacques Alex de Fleury, died 1722.
II. *Jacques*, born 1657.
III. *Simon Pierre*, born 1659, *Seigneur de Bonnaventure;* Chevalier and King's Lieutenant in Acadia in 1689; captain of frigate, Royal French Navy, 1691; announced relief at Quebec, captured several English prizes, even at the gates of Boston, and took them into

Port Royal. He failed to capture Pemkrut, but his arrival and conquests on the coast of Acadia in 1695 * raised the spirits of the provincials. He defeated the Boston man-of-war "Sorlings" off St. John. In 1707 he was one of the most energetic naval commanders against the English. He married Genevieve, daughter of Louis Couillard, Sieur de l'Espinay; secondly, Jeanne Janiere, of Hombourg. Children:

a. Charles, born 1687, died 1688.

b. Claude, *Seigneur de Bonnaventure*, Chevalier of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Admiral of France; married, 1748, Louise, daughter of Louis Denys, *Sieur de la Ronde*, by wife Louise, daughter of Rene Louis Chartier de Lotbiniere, Councillor for the King, Lieut.-Gen. Civil and Criminal. Claude was also Major of the Battalion of Isle Royal. He returned to France with the French Naval and Military forces in 1760 and died from wounds received at Louisbourg. He had a son, Claude Charles (see p. 50), and daughter, Marie Louise, born, Louisbourg, 1758.

IV. *Marie Angelique*, born 1661; married Charles Aubert.

V. *Claude*, born 1663.

VI. *Françoise Jeanne*, born 1664; married Guillaume Bonthier; secondly, Nicolas D'Ailleboust, Seigneur de Menteth.

VII. *Catherine*, born 1666.

VIII. *Marie Charlotte*, born 1668; married Claude de Ramezay, Governor of Montreal, who built the Chateau de Ramezay there, 1705.

* Charlevoix, "Hist. de Nouvelle France."

IX. *Joseph*, Priest-Recollect.
X. *Nicolas*, born 1669.
XI. *Pierre*, born 1671.
XII. *Marie Louise*, born 1671; married Pierre D'Ailleboust, Seigneur d'Argenteuil.

CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY

XIII. *Louis*, born 1675; *Sieur de la Ronde;* married Louise Chartier de Lotbiniere (as below).
XIV. *Anne Ursule*, born 1677; married Françoise Aubert.

Louis Denys de la Ronde, son as above, of Pierre, a captain of a detachment of Marines. First Captain Commandant of troops sent by the King to Acadia. Chevalier of the Order of St. Louis, etc., married Louise, daughter of Rene Louis Chartier Lotbiniere, Lieut.-Gen., etc., and son of Louis

Therandre Chartier de Lotbiniere, Lieut.-Gen. of the Prevote of Quebec. He drove the English from Acadia. Royal Envoy sent to New England, 1711, by the Governor, Count de Costabelle. Most likely he is the Sieur de La Ronde mentioned by Garneau as introducing the manufacture of salt into Canada. Three of his children were:

I. *Francis Paul Denys*, born 1722; *Sieur de la Thibeaudière*, officer; married Marguerite, daughter of Alex. Celles-Duclos, son of Gabriel, *Sieur du Sailly*, Civil and Criminal Judge at Montreal in 1652. Children:
   a. Louis, born ——; *b.* Paul, Royalist, killed in War 1777; *c.* Marie A., born at Detroit, 1757; *d.* Elizabeth, born 1760.

II. *Pierre Denys*, born, Quebec, November 11, 1726, *Seigneur de la Ronde*, etc. (see page 51).

III. *Philippe Denys, Sieur de la Ronde;* captain of a detachment of marines; married, Quebec, 1753, Louise Marguerite, daughter of Jean Baptiste Gaillard, son of Guillaume, Seigneur de l'Isle et Comte de St. Laurent, Royal Councillor, etc. Children:
   a. Philippe Ambroise, born 1753.
   b. Roch, born and died 1755.

DENYS DE VITRÉ

Charles Denys, *Sieur de Vitré* and *Sieur de la Trinité*, second son of Simon, *Sieur de la Trinité*, councillor for the king; married, 1668, Quebec, Catherine, daughter of Charles de Lostelnau, of St. Nicolas des Champs, Paris, died 1703. Children:

I. *Catherine Philippe*, born 1672.

II. *Marie Gabrielle*, married, 1687, Pierre Descayrac.

ELIZABETH AND JEAN DE BONNAVENTURE

(See p. 51)

III. *Charles, Sieur de Vitré,* councillor of the king; married, at Lorette, 1700, Charlotte, daughter of Jean Chretien. Children:

a. Charles Amboise, born, Quebec, 1700; died 1701.

b. Charles Paul, born 1702; died 1703.

DENYS DE ST. SIMON

Paul Denys, third son of Simon Denys, *Sieur de la Trinité,* was Sieur de St. Simon. He was grand provost of the "Marechaussee"; married, Quebec, 1678, Marie Madeleine, daughter of Jean Dupeyras, *Sieur de Santerre;* secondly, Marie Theresa, daughter of Ignace Duchesnay, *Sieur de Beauport.* He died 1737. Children:

I. *Catherine,* born 1679; married Dominique Bergeron; 2d, Guillaume Gaillard.

II. *Louis Madeleine,* born 1681.

III. *Marie Angelique,* born 1684.

IV. *Marie Antoinette,* born 1686.

V. *Charles Paul,* born 1688; *Seigneur de St. Simon;* royal councillor and provost of the Marechaussee; died 1748; married Marie Joseph, daughter of Louis Prat, captain of the Port of Quebec. Children:

a. Marie Louise, born 1714; died 1717.

b. Marie Angelique, born 1716.

c. Jean Paul, born 1717.

d. Matheu Paul, born 1718.

e. Louise Françoise, born 1722.

f. Marie Madeleine, born 1724.

g. Marie Jacquette, born and died 1729.

h. Anne Charlotte, born, Charlesbourg, 1730.

i. Paul Charles, born 1733.

j. Antoine Charles, born 1734; died at Leszanne, Hayti, 1785.

k. Catherine Angelique, born 1736.
l. Louis Achille, born 1738.
m. Hugues Mathurin, born and died 1739.
n. Guillaume Mathurin, born and died 1741.

VI. *Elizabeth*, born 1690; married Mathurin Collet.

VII. *Guillaume Emanuel Theodore*, born 1693; *Sieur de Vitré;* married Marie Joseph, daughter of Raymond Blaise Des Bergeres, captain of Marines and major-commandant at Three Rivers. Children:

a. Theodore Mathieu, born 1724; captain French Royal Navy, made prisoner by the English, 1759, afterwards entered the British Navy as captain; died, England.
b. Marie Noëlle, born 1725.
c. Pierre Marie, born 1727; died 1730.

VIII. *Alexandre*, born 1696; priest.

IX. *Marie Anne*, born 1698; married Michel Berthier.

X. *Jean*, born 1702.

XI. *Charlotte Françoise*, born, Charlesbourg, 1704.

Claude Charles Denys (see p. 46), *Sieur de la Ronde de Bonnaventure;* born October 19, 1749, captain in Royal French navy, chevalier of the Order of St. Louis, Elector of the nobility of Aunis (France) in 1787. He was a royalist who died in emigration in 1801. He had married in 1790 Jeanne Pelagie de Butler, one of the family of the Irish Dukes of Ormonde in France. His children were:

I. *Amedie Denys* (see below).
II. *Adolphe Denys de Bonnaventure*, born 1799, d. s. p. 1871.

Amedie Denys de Bonnaventure, born 1796; died 1890. Officer and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, under Napoleon, and Knight of the Order of King Charles III of Spain. He married Mlle. Laurisseau and had:

I. *Charles* (see below).

II. *Achille Denys de Bonnaventure*, born 1832, married, 1857, Emelie de Montlaur de Bonnecarère and had, 1, Olum; 2, Marie Louise; 3, Charles, born 1860, married M. de Chauvigny and had, *a*, Henry, born 1893; *b*, Guy, born 1897; *c*, Pierre, born 1898.

III. *Eugenie de Bonnaventure*, born 1834, married M. de Chièvres and had, *a*, Zenobie de Chièvres, born 1859; married, 1886, the Comte de Nuchèze.

Charles Denys de Bonnaventure (as above), born 1830; died 1871: paymaster of marines at La Rochelle; married Clemence de Villedon de Courson and had Louis (as below).

Louis Denys de Bonnaventure, born 1860, councillor in France of the Seigneurial Order of Canada (1902–3), residing at Aytre, Charente Inferieure; married 1886, Marthe de la Rochelrochard and has:

I. Elizabeth, born 1887.

II. Jean, born 1889.

DENYS DE LA RONDE

Pierre Denys de la Ronde (see p. 48), born, Quebec, November 11, 1726. He died May 7, 1772. His sponsors were the Marquis de Vaudreuil and Ursule Aubert. He was Major in the Marines sent into Louisiana, and also Chevalier of the Order of St. Louis. His magnificent estate was situated at Algiers, near New Orleans. He married, 1757, Madeleine, widow of Louis Xavier Chalmet de Lino, lieutenant in the Marines. She was daughter of Ignace F. de Broutin, captain and engineer, and commandant of the Natchez Port, by wife, Madeleine Lemaire. He was relative of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, last French governor of Canada. His children:

I. *Louise*, born 1758, at New Orleans, married Col. Don Andre Almonaster-Y-Roxas (son of Don Miguel Jose

Almonaster by his wife, Donna Maria Juanna de Estrada-Y-Roxas, both of noble birth and natives of Mayrena, Andalusia, Spain). He was Knight of the Royal Order of King Carlos III, colonel, king's lieutenant-governor and president of the Council of Louisiana for King Charles III. Don Almonaster is buried in front of the altar of St. Francis of Assisis, beneath a marble slab on which is engraved his name and arms, his royal honors, and the enumeration of his deeds — he having founded the cathedral of St. Louis, the palace of justice, the presbytery, several schools for children and a hospital for lepers. By this marriage there was one daughter:

Michela Leonarda, born 1795; married Joseph C. Delfau de Pontalba, lieutenant in the French Marine Corps, commandant of the *Côtes des Allemands* on the Mississippi, son and heir of Xavier Delfau, Baron de Pontalba, officer in the army of King Charles III, of Spain.

II. *Marie Therese*, born 1759, married Don Juan Pieto, New Orleans.

III. *Pierre* (below).

Pierre Denys de la Ronde (as above), born, New Orleans, 1762; lieutenant in Royal Regiment of Louisiana; civil and military governor of St. Barnard Parish; president of the Royal Council (1798–1803); Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Louisiana up to the cession to the United States, 1803; General, commanding the Louisiana troops at the Battle of New Orleans (1814), and chief military adviser of General Jackson, by the adoption of whose plan the defence of New Orleans was made successful. He was member of the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana in 1812. He married Eulalie, daughter of Louis Alexander Gerbois, officer in the French army, and left:

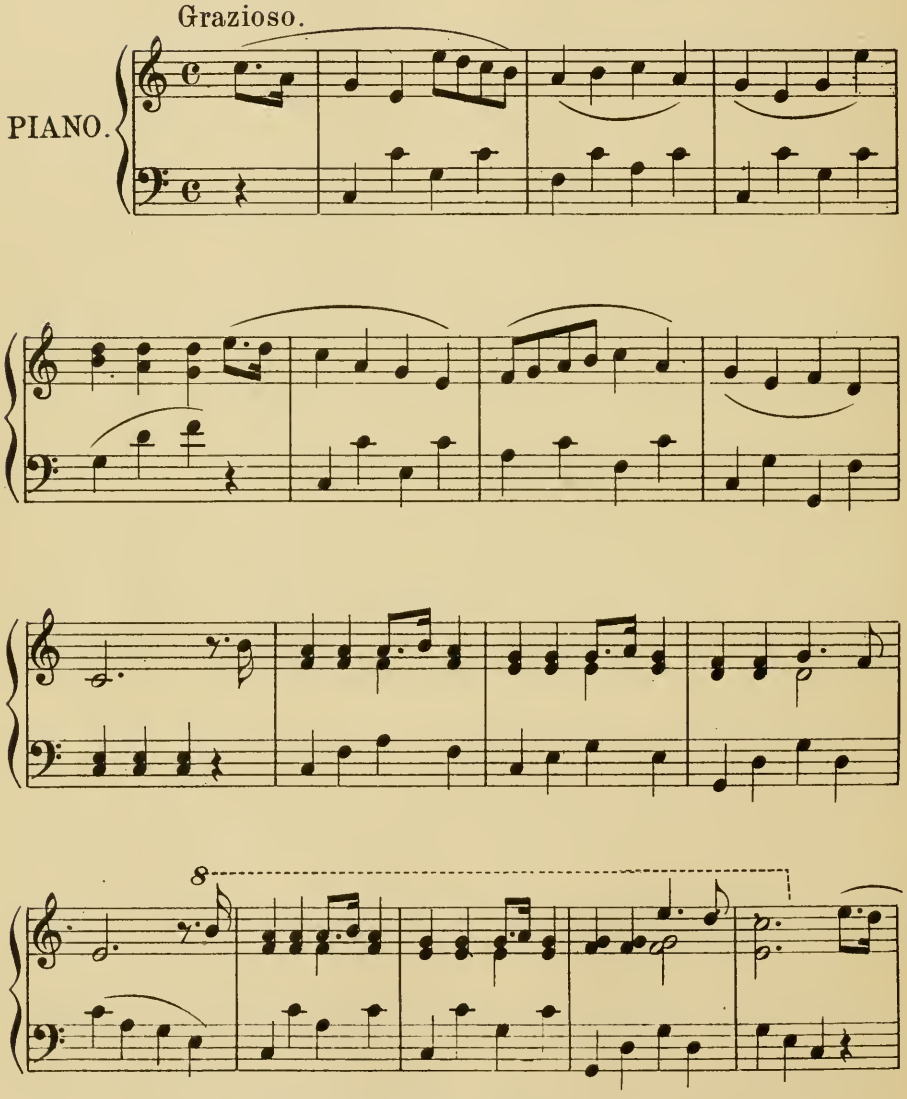
I. *Eulalie*, born, New Orleans, 1788; married Gabriel Everille Villeré, Colonel of the 3d Regiment of Louisiana at

ARMS OF THE OLD DE FRONSAC
DE FORSYTH BEFORE 1488.

The Old Fronsac-Forsȳth.

Composed by

VICOMTE de FRONSAC.



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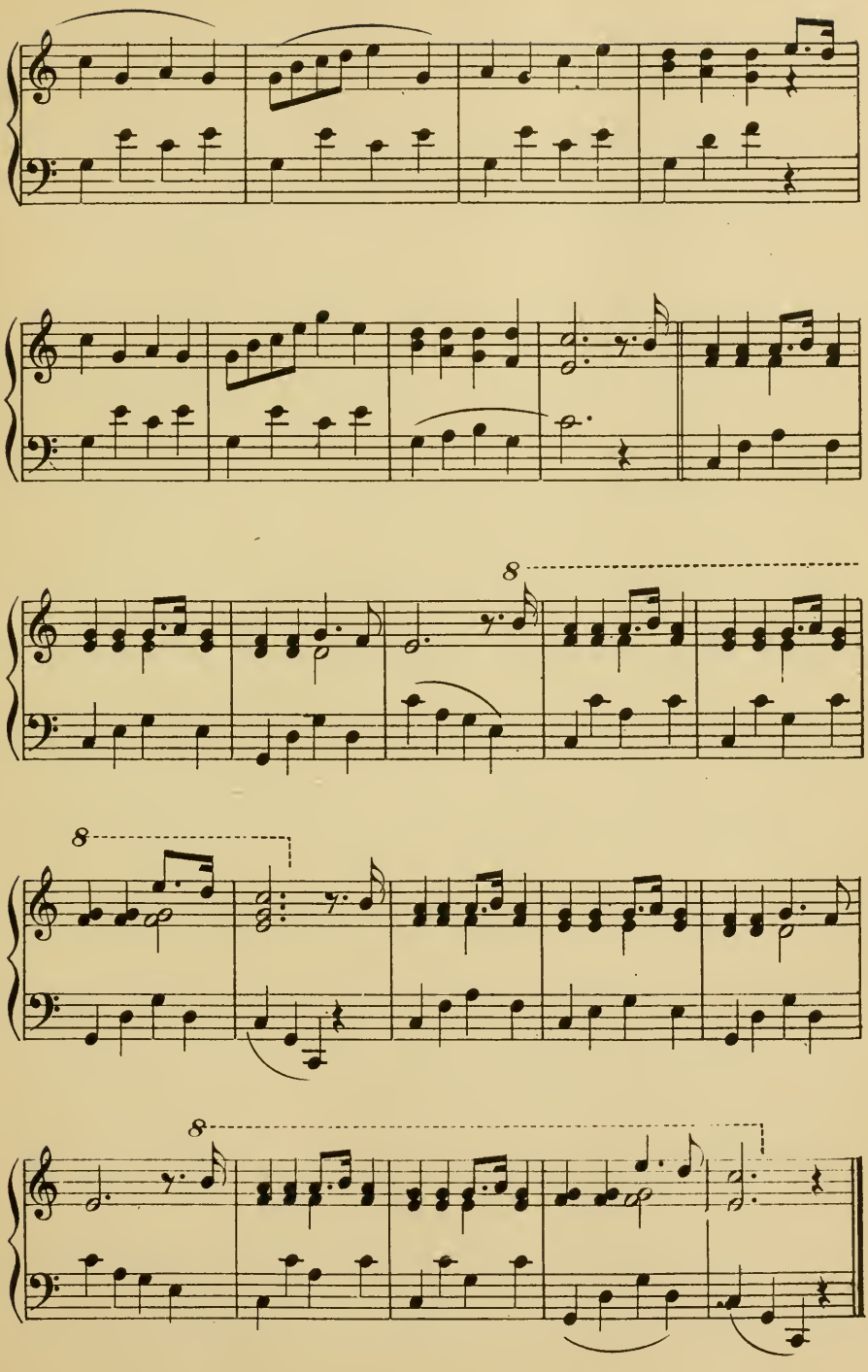
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siege of New Orleans in 1814, and son of Maj.-Gen. Jacques P. Villere, second governor of Louisiana.

II. *Elizabeth Celeste*, born 1792; married Maunsel White, colonel in the Mexican War of 1846, and State senator.

III. *Heloise*, born 1792.

IV. *Manette*, born 1799, married Gen. Casimir Lacoste.

V. *Pepite*, born 1799.

VI. *Adelaide Adèle*, born 1803; married the Hon. Joseph Adolph Ducros, senator in 1877, son of Rodolphe Joseph Ducros, a military officer under King Charles III, by wife, Marie Lucie de Reggio.

VII. *Felicite Felicicie*, born 1805; married Pierre F. Jorda, son of Don Jayne Y. F. Jorda and Helene de Reggio.

VIII. *Emilie*, born 1807; married Pierre Hôa, son of Don Manual Hôa.

Arms of all these branches of the family of Denys are: gules, a grape, argent, over all a count's crown; the shield supported by 2 stags.

The lordships and seigneuries of the families of Forsyth and Denys in Canada were as follows:

Denys, Lordship of Isle St. Jean (Prince Edwards Island),	1,450,440 acres.
Denys, Lordship of Cape Breton,	2,119,600 acres.
Denys, Seigneurie of Fronsac (in New Brunswick),	1,390,600 acres.
Denys, Seigneurie of Bonnaventure (in Quebec),	2,106,000 acres.
Forsyth, Seigneurie of Langon (near St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.),	6,000 acres.
Forsyth, Seigneurie of Anticosti,	1,774,000 acres.
Total,	8,846,640 acres

THE INDIVIDUAL

BY F. G. F. DE FRONSAC

The race owes everything to the Individual. In viewing the Past, the race is proud of the Individual. The present greatest achievement of the race is the production of the Individual; the future glory of the race is in the possibility of the Individual. Yet, frequently and always disastrously, the race and the Individual are beheld in conflict. The Past, Present and Future are ready to fall into the crucible of Chaos, to be dissolved from their harmonious union, the memory of the first from the reality of the second, from the ambition of the third, to lie in unconscious and perishing fragments, unless drawn together again by a new combination. And it is submission to the Individual that reunites the race, as it is war against the Individual that causes the race to be dissevered. Herein is the law of human progression and retrogression as derived from the multitudinous histories of the human race. However the abstract testimonials of historians may disagree, the concrete testimonials of their subject matter, divested from the commenting prejudice of the writers, bear witness to the invariability of this law.

The building up of civilization is ever under the rulership of the Individual. This rulership is called monarchy and is the government of the first great man who dominates the savage tribe of jarring mediocres who are disputing continually over the affairs of ordinary living. He leads them by the might of his genius along the path, which alone, his far-reaching vision sees, to the affairs of extraordinary living. These affairs are developed in his potent intelligence. He becomes the god, the creator of the race, the head, the lightning endeavor that flashes for a while, and causes a momentary light

to send a blessing over the darkness of the age. Then, when he departs, he, the Individual, from the confines of terrestrial activity, he leaves the ideal of himself as that by which human progress and order are to be maintained. By the divine power of genius, coming to the dictatorship of affairs, he bequeathes his dictatorial authority in a definite manner. It goes as a legacy, so that it shall fall to the Individual the best born and not to the first discordant self, the meanest Barabbas, half-man of the crowd. What though the Individual who inherits the power of Monarchy be not a genius, yet he represents the type of that government which genius has bestowed as the most natural and orderly for human progress and happiness.

The Monarchy, the government of the Individual, is the only form of rulership wherein man prospers in his greatness. Then the pride, the product and the hope of the race, are in security. But so soon as the race is dissevered — breaking from this, through a passing madness, like a rabid dog with an hundred heads, whose brain has been turned by meaningless words and whose acts are already savored by the corruption of a dissolute society, or by some other ways — then begins the abolition of the Individual. Every great man is a Monarch in embryo, whom the race hastens to destroy, or repulses to the pace of mediocres, in order that the embryo shall not develop and the crown of human dignity be not manifest on his brow.

The same servile bigotry and the desire for the drunkenness of license and disorder animated the crowd when they demanded their Barabbas in their war against the Individual-Christ.

It is the difference of the Individual from the race that causes the race to be hostile to his endeavor and to desire to destroy his Individuality. Yet it is the Individual alone, who possesses the idea and knowledge of power and the ability of leadership. It is the government of the Monarch alone, that

calls the great men of the state to surround the Throne by their glory, and gives to each a place for his peculiar genius. It is the government of the democracy — or that of the race against the Individual — that crushes individual honor and distinction, discourages glory before the rotting charms of avarice and tramples the ambition of noble and high-minded men beneath the feet of servile and contending factions.

It has been said, and truly, that the democracy is the government of races in a state of decay, and however it may be brought about, or what might have been the excuse which led to its introduction, the fact remains, that the flood-tides of evil passion in the majority, by drowning each opposing individuality, leaves the most abasing model of nonentity as the fashion of mankind. With the government of such in lead, the final disaster of the state approaches with a good invitation.

THE DE FRONSAC SUCCESSION

COUNTS, MARQUISES AND DUCS DE FRONSAC

The Castle *Forsath de Fronsac*, which gave a name to the family, continued in the possession of the male line down to the fourteenth century, when it was demolished in war, and rebuilt. In 1344, at the time of which Froissart writes, it had passed into the female line, the Cadet male line having emigrated to Scotland, but of this later. (For Cadet line see p. 5.) The castle was destroyed and rebuilt, but this time as Château Fronsac. Several heirs and rivals for its possession, representing as many different families, all descended from daughters of Forsath de Fronsac, carried on party feuds. One of these occupied it against the wishes of the king, who was the arbitrator of their dispute. He defied the king's general, the Count Dunois, in 1442, to turn him out, beating back three desperate assaults of the king's army with great slaughter before the castle was taken.

Odet d'Aydie, belonging to the princely house of Foix, then was recognized (1472) by the king as *Vicomte de Fronsac.* He was already *Vicomte de Lautrec.* At his death:

The Seigneur de Gié, Marshal of the Army (1491), was the next Vicomte de Fronsac. He was succeeded by his cousin:

Jacques d'Albret, of the princely family of Navarre. He was also Marechal de St. Andre. The king, Henry II, erected the title into *Count de Fronsac* in 1551. His relative:

Antoine de Lustrac was made *Marquis de Fronsac* in 1555. The family of Lustrac was ancient and noble in Perigord. They were Barons de Lias, and Seigneurs of Canabazes, Cazarac, La Maritinie and Losse. Bernard de Lustrac

was Bishop of Rieux and President of the Estates of Languedocque in 1483. Jean de Lustrac married in 1519 Antonia Delluc and was grandsire of the above Marquis de Fronsac.

Previous to this, the family of *Caumont*, whose descendant was the Duc de la Force, and a marshal of France, were claiming the title of Comte de Fronsac. Through various alliances the title passed next to a distant member of the Royal Family of France in the person of:

Francois d'Orleans–Longueville, *Comte de St. Pol*, whose relative, Henry the Great, King of France, raised it to a duchy in 1608. He died without issue in 1631.

Arms of Lustrac:— Quarterly 1st and 4th, gules three bars argent; 2d and 3d azure, a lion rampant or, crowned of the same and armed and membered gules.

The family of Richelieu succeeded to the title and their arms are:— Quarterly 1st and 4th, or, three boars' heads sable for Vignerot; 2d and 3d, argent, three cheveronells gules for Duplessis de Richelieu.

Armand Jean Duplessis, Duc de Richelieu, Prime Minister of France and Cardinal, succeeded to the title of de Fronsac in 1634. He was the son of François Duplessis, Seigneur de Richelieu, and of Susanne de la Porte, born at Paris, September 5, 1585, and was descended from the Seigneurs Du Plessis of Poitou, tracing to Lord William Du Plessis of 1201. He had two sisters, who married, the first, Rene de Vignerot, Lord of Pont-Courlay, the second, Urban de Maille, Marquis de Breze, Admiral and Marshal of France. Armand de Richelieu was intended for the military profession, but he was persuaded to renounce it and become Bishop of Luçon in 1607. In the assembly of the States General of 1614 he was Deputy for the Clergy of Poitou. He became next, confessor of the Queen Dowager, and in 1616 he became Secretary of State for War and Foreign Affairs. He was made Cardinal in 1622, and he was named a member of the King's Council in 1624 which he dominated from the time he entered it until

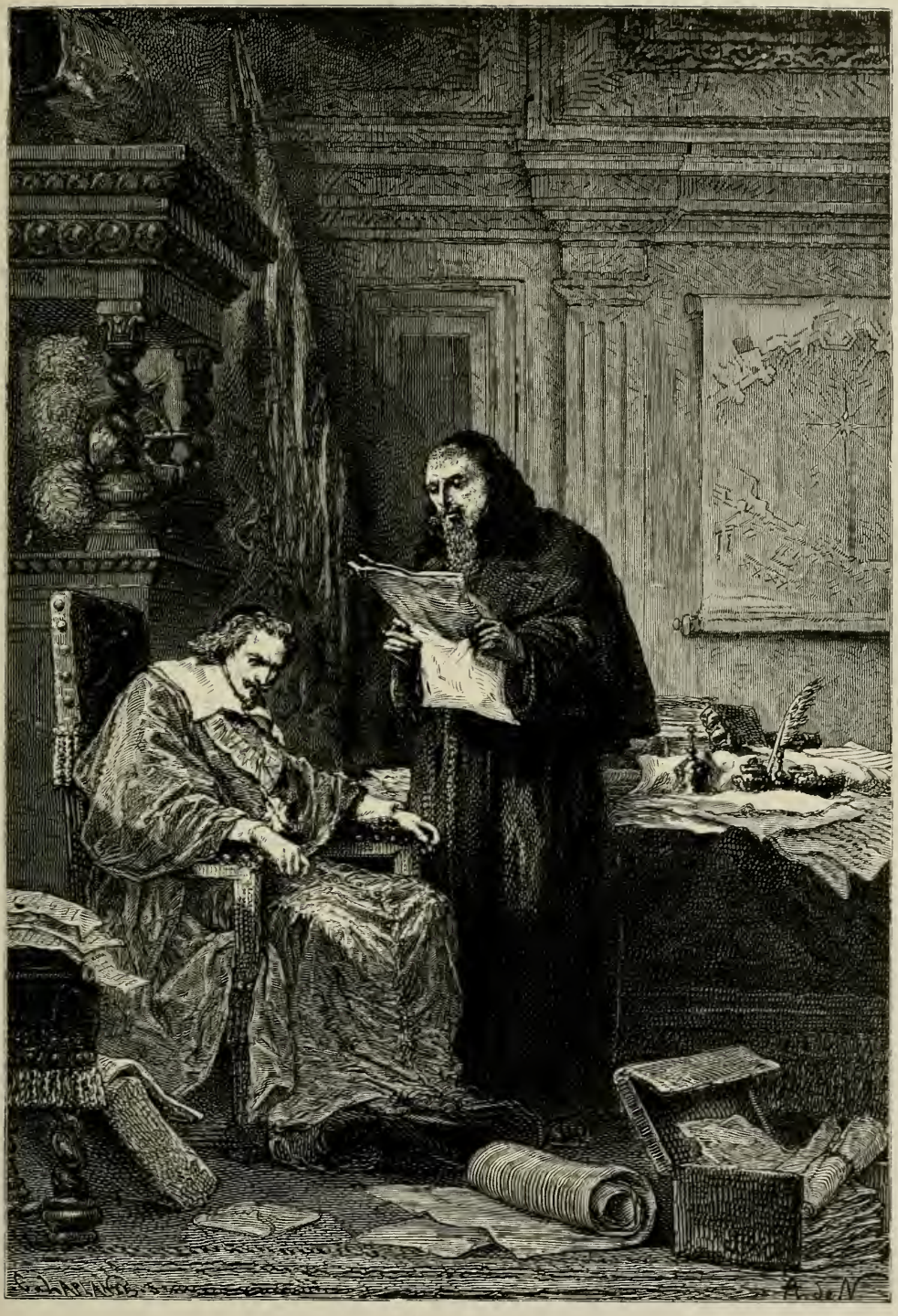
his death eighteen years after, as absolute master of the destinies of France. That country he raised from the third power of Europe to the first place. He could say, as he is made to say in Bulwer's *Richelieu:*

> "I found France rent with heracies and bristling
> With rebellion . . . I have recreated France and
> From the ashes of the decrepit, feudal carcass, civilization
> Soars on luminous wings to Jove . . . "

He was a great general as his campaigns before LaRochelle and in Italy testify, and although he was a Cardinal of the Church of Rome, he was so liberal to the Protestants and "heretics" that his enemies called him "Pontiff of the Calvinists," and "Cardinal of atheists." His maxim was that if a man is a good citizen and performs his civil duties that is all that can be required of him. He appointed the Prince de Rohan, a Protestant, to be general of the armies of France, and he sent troops and money to aid Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden and chief of the Protestants, in his fight against Catholic Austria because the political interest of France required the humiliation of Spain and Austria, then her most powerful enemies. No minister of France has left so great a name as *Richelieu*, and when he died, December 4, 1642, he bequeathed the powers of monarchy consolidated for the administration of King Louis XIV, one of the glories of whose reign in literature and art may be traced to Richelieu's creation of the French Academy — that protector of French genius.

Réné de Vignerot, Duc de Richelieu, Duc de Fronsac, etc., succeeded the Cardinal, being adopted as his heir and successor, he having married Richelieu's elder sister. But as they had no children the title passed, at his death, to the family of :

Louis de Bourbon, Prince de Condé, who had married, in 1641, Claire Clemence de Maille-Breze, niece of the Cardinal Minister, the Duc de Richelieu and de Fronsac. The Prince



RICHELIEU AND FATHER JOSEPH.

of Conde, surnamed the Great, was born in 1621. He was General-in-Chief of the armies of France. His campaigns are among the most glorious in the annals of Europe. He conquered Germany, Spain and Austria. Wherever he went he bore the standard of victory. He was also the patron of Corneille and Racine. The history of his life would make volumes, and of his race, a library. His grandfather was the Prince de Conde, the Huguenot, and cousin of King Henry IV. He died December 11, 1689.

Armand Jean de Vignerot-Duplessis, Duc de Richelieu, Duc de Fronsac, General of the Galleys of France, succeeded the Prince and Princess de Conde in the titles of Richelieu and Fronsac, being nephew of the Princess de Conde, Duchess de Fronsac, and her heir. He married Anne Marguerite d'Acigne. His eldest son was:

Louis Francois–Armand de Vignerot–Duplessis, Duc de Richelieu, Duc de Fronsac and Marshal of France. He was baptized as the Duc de Fronsac in 1699, being held in the arms of the King and Duchess of Burgundy. He entered the army as a musketeer and served so well at the Battle of Denain, that he was named aide-de-camp to Marshal Villars. In Dumas' novels the story of Richelieu's implication in the conspiracy of Cellamare has the romantic flavor of trying to release France from the odious ministry of that Dubois, who had come into power with the regency which succeeded the death of King Louis XIV, — and Dubois has been well-painted by Dumas, especially in his book, "*La Fille du Regiment.*" On account of the elegance of Richelieu's mind and talent his admirers had him elected to the French Academy. In 1720 he was received in Parliament as a peer of France. After the death of Dubois, he was relieved from the jealousy of that minister. He was named in 1727 ambassador to Vienna. His success as a diplomat in defeating the designs of Spain at the Austrian court established his reputation for wisdom and tact. In the wars of Germany which

succeeded he passed rapidly to promotions by his distinguished bravery and military talents, being brigadier in 1733 and *Maréchal de Camp* in 1738. He raised, armed and equipped, at his own expense for the king, a regiment of dragoons called *Septimenie*, of which his son, the young Duc de Fronsac, then (1744) but nine years of age, was named colonel by the king, while the father was made lieutenant-general. But his greatest success was the victory of Fontenoy, which his tact and skill won from the English, after Marshal de Saxe and King Louis XV had abandoned all hope of the day, and the English were advancing to drive the French into the river. The story of this is told in the Duc de Broglie's "Diplomatie Contemporaine," published a few years ago in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, at Paris. In 1748, sent with an inferior French force, he was able to deliver Genoa from the English and was proclaimed Liberator by that government and was made marshal of France. It was at this time that Madame de Pompadour was holding "high carnival at the court of France" as mistress of the king. She thought to do herself honor by proposing to marry a daughter whom she had had by Lenormand d'Etioles to the Duc de Fronsac, son of the Marshal de Richelieu. He gave his refusal in the following manner: "That it would surely be too great an honor, but that as his son through his mother belonged to the House of Lorraine, it would be necessary for her to ask permission of the head of that house, who was the empress-queen." For this reply, Madame de Pompadour never forgave Richelieu.

In the campaign against England of 1756 he chased her armies from Fort Mahon and in 1757 conquered Hanover and captured the entire British army of the Duke of Cumberland. He married three times: First, a daughter of the Duc de Noailles, secondly, Mlle. de Guise, Princess de Lorraine of the imperial family of Austria (by whom he had two sons, the Duc de Fronsac, and a daughter who married the Comte

THE GREAT CONDE.

d'Egmont), and thirdly, in 1780, Madame de Rothe. He was called "the man of his century." He died August 8, 1788.

Armand de Vignerot du Plessis, Duc de Fronsac, eldest son of the above, by the Princess of Lorraine, married first Mlle. d'Hautefort, secondly, Mlle. de Galifet. His son was :

Armand Emmanuel de Vignerot–Duplessis, Duc de Richelieu, Duc de Fronsac, Minister of State under Louis XVIII. He commenced, by a brilliant course of studies at Du Plessis College, one of the noble foundations of Cardinal Richelieu. Without neglecting literature, he became a great linguist, speaking with easy fluency German, English, Italian and Russian. He was married very young to Mlle. de Rochechouart, but had no children. In order to learn the service of arms he entered the Russian army as commander of battalion under Marshal Souvarow in the Turkish campaign, in which for merit and bravery he received a golden sword from the Empress Catherine. This was during the French Revolution, when the royalty and nobility of France were scattered in foreign parts. The Emperor Alexander appointed him in 1803 governor of Southern Russia, and Odessa, which he found a miserable village without a street, became under his management the most beautiful and prosperous city of eastern Europe, gaining 80,000 inhabitants during the eleven years of his administration. His new government he protected by military skill from the inroads of Turks, Bulgarians and Circassians. He founded more than 100 villages in this part of Russia and proved himself by his humanity and justice a most able ruler. After the Bourbons were restored in France in 1815, Richelieu returned and was named Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council. In this capacity he was to negotiate the particulars of a treaty which had been imposed on France by the different Powers, which would have deprived France of strong

places, territory and population. By his personal influence with Alexander of Russia, he won over that Power, and obtained a great amelioration of the hardships which the others had imposed on France. For his great services to the State when he retired from his office of minister of state, the king and parliament accorded him an immense indemnity which he employed in founding a hospital in Bordeaux. When King George IV ascended the throne of England, the Duc de Richelieu and de Fronsac was sent to represent the King of France. Again in 1820, he was called to be President of the Council of Ministers, which office he resigned the next year. He died in Paris, May 17, 1822.

THE VISCOUNT DE FRONSAC IN THE SEIGNEURIAL ORDER OF CANADA

Nicolas Denys, Vicomte de Fronsac, Governor and Viceroy of Acadia, Gaspasia and Newfoundland (for pedigree see p. 43). He was born in the city of Tours in 1598; son of Jacques Denys, Sieur de la Thibaudière, Captain of the Royal Guard, and Mlle. Cosnier de Besseau whose brother, Emilien Cosnier, was one of the "Hundred Gentlemen of the King." Nicolas and his brother Simon were the chosen heirs of Captain Jehan Denys and his wife, Marguerite Forsyth de Fronsac of Honfleur, to claims which Capt. Jehan Denys had in America, deriving through their common ancestor, Captain Jehan Denys, the great explorer of 1506. In 1632 he obtained the favor of his relative, the Cardinal Richelieu, who gave him a commission in the military suite of the admiral, Isaac de Laumoy, Comte de Razilli, who was ready to sail to America as Governor of the Maritime Provinces of Canada. In addition, Denys was named lord proprietor and governor of Cape Breton. In this new field he established the towns of Chedebuctoo (Guysborough) and St. Pierre, and founded the fort at Canso and another, which was his chief residence, at Nipisiguit. He brought over colonists from France, instituted the culture of cereals and promoted the fisheries and fur trade. He chased the English out of the islands of Brion and La Madeleine. The prosperity he was building up excited the cupidity and envy of rivals (after the death of de Razilli) all the more because he, as a man of education, was liberal in religious views. De Razilli had named Denys as his successor in the government, but the cabal of rivals planned to deprive him of that office and of his lands as well. One Giraudière, recognized by the others

as governor, took ship and sailed for Cape Breton for this purpose. Denys was employing his men about commercial labors when the enemy appeared with an armed ship. Giraudière attempted to terrorize Denys' men by declaring himself to be the king's governor, that Denys was under arrest, and that those who defied the king's authority would be guilty of high treason. But Denys was not to be intimidated. He persuaded some of his men to man the fort, and training his guns on Giraudière's ship he threatened to sink it if Giraudière approached nearer. At the same time, to quiet the fears of his men, he offered to go to France with Giraudière and let the king decide between them. To this Giraudière agreed. And the king not only confirmed Denys in the governorship of Acadia, Gaspasie and Newfoundland, etc., by commission of January 30, 1654, but made him viceroy, with power to make treaties of trade and war or peace for the protection of the king's dominion and with the privilege of granting honors for the advancement of merit. All officers of the king coming from over sea in Denys' government were ordered to obey Denys as they would the king. But a great calamity came on Denys which paralyzed his further efforts for the country. By a conflagration at St. Pierre his ships and store-houses were burned. Then he retired to his château at Nipisiguit and wrote his history of North America with a natural history of the country — the first history of America in the French language, which was published at Paris in 1672, on one of the visits which he made to his wife and daughter who were at Honfleur. He was recommended by Talon, the intendant of New France, to be recognized as succeeding to the title of de Fronsac, which title, as a seigneurie, was awarded him in the Seigneurial Order of New France by the king, Louis XIV. The historian Charlevoix declares Denys de Fronsac to have been one of the best instructed and most useful governors of New France. That Denys saw in Canada a place of future power, wealth and empire, the exquisitely

written preface of the history addressed to the king is brought in evidence: "Sire, — The effects of Your Royal protection make themselves so efficacious wherever navigation and commerce extend, that if my duty and inclination had not led me to inscribe this work to you, I would have been obliged to do it by the weight of reason. Canada has commenced to breathe only since the attention of Your Majesty has given fresh vitality to this wavering colony. Truly, Acadia would have been in the hands of our neighbors had not the same care watched for what would enrich your subjects through maritime commerce; but, Sire, since the country of which I take the liberty to present you with a description, forms the principal part of New France, the most useful and the easiest peopled, I dare to hope that Your Majesty might make to it some application of that universal means by which we see every day abundance brought out of what was formerly unfruitful. Thirty-five or forty years of frequentation and dwelling in this part of America where, for the last fifteen years, I have had the honor to command for Your Majesty, have given me a knowledge of its fertility. I have had leisure to examine and be convinced of the advantages offered for naval architecture, and of the means for establishing permanent fisheries with an almost incredible gain in economy. . . . Sire, this country, such and better yet than I can represent it, in order to become profitable, has need of those fortunate influences which Your Majesty may see among his neighbors. The treasures with which Spain is enriched might, perhaps, be yet in America, but for the encouragement given to Christopher Columbus by Ferdinand and Isabella.

"Although they were but quasi-conjectures of the country which he proposed to discover, and the riches thereof, now real, were but in imagination, his constancy triumphed over the refusals which he had received from others and a favoring audience gained for the king of Spain that which the predecessors of Your Majesty had treated as a chimera. Sire, I

do not propose the discovery of an unknown land or promise mines of gold. There may be such in New France. I offer only the experience I have gained after so many years. I hope that these will procure an audience, which will give me the means of explaining to Your Majesty those things which I cannot make public. In awaiting this grace, find it well, Sire, that with my work, I consecrate what yet remains of life to the service of Your Majesty, and that this offers an occasion of testifying, with how much zeal, respect and submission I am Your Majesty's very humble, very obedient and very faithful subject and serviteur. DENYS."

He married, in Tours, Marguerite de la Faye, who remained in France. He died about 1687 at Nipisiguit. He had one son and a daughter who married her cousin, Capt. James Forsaith. He was succeeded by his only son:

RICHARD DENYS, VICOMTE DE FRONSAC, Governor of Gaspasie and Seigneur of Miramichi. The seigneurie, named de Fronsac from his father's title, which he inherited in New Brunswick, embraced 390,600 acres and is marked in the map of the Acadian period of New Brunswick in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada for 1900. The Strait between Cape Breton and the main land had been named de Fronsac, also in honor of his father, but under the English administration these souvenirs of the founder of Cape Breton have been assiduously removed. Richard was born in Tours. He married first, Anne Parabego, second, Françoise, daughter of Jacques Cailteau, Sieur de Champfleury. He was drowned by the vessel in which he was sailing at the time being destroyed in a storm. He was succeeded by his son:

NICOLAS DENYS, VICOMTE DE FRONSAC, whose entire family with himself perished in an epidemic in the year 1732. The next heir was:

THE HON. MATTHEW FORSAITH (for pedigree see p. 16), descended from Capt. James Forsaith and Marguerite Denys de Fronsac, daughter of the Gov. Nicolas Denys, Vicomte de

Fronsac, etc. Matthew was born in County Ayr, Scotland, in 1699. He was endowed by nature and favored by education. His father's immediate family were friendly to the cause of the Stuarts, whom they regarded as the legitimate sovereigns of the country, and they were said to have been implicated in the Earl of Marr's uprising of 1715. At any rate, suspicions of the partisans of the House of Hanover were so strong against them that they were obliged to leave Scotland. In

STRAIT OF FRONSAC, MISNAMED CANSO

Engraving courtesy of Plant S. S. Co.

escaping, it is said that Matthew wounded one of the Whig officers with his sword. He sought safety for a time in Ireland, where his royalist convictions were much strengthened by beholding the injurious effects of parliamentary government there. He married Esther, daughter of Robert Graham of County Fermanagh, whose wife, Janet Hume, belonged to the noble family of Hume of Castle Hume and Hume Wood, whose estates have passed to the present Lord Loftus, Marquis of Ely. The Grahams had settled in Ireland since

1620 (one of whom was Sir Hector Graham of Lea Castle). They were from the Cumberland border and were descended from the Earls of Menteath. The Grahams persuaded him to go to America with them and a number of other families who were desirous of escaping from the parliamentary abuses which were heaped on the country. They landed at Boston — Matthew, his wife and sons — about 1740, and moved to the Presbyterian colony at Chester, New Hampshire. He had brought with him much wealth in money and family plate, and he purchased to begin with the Worthen Mill, and the saw and grist-mills. He found himself surrounded by a singular population — the Puritan Yankee — jealous, suspicious, avaricious, religiously intolerant and hypocritical. In this inhospitable element, the little Presbyterian colony was as isolated as though in a desert. From the first, Matthew became the chief man and counsellor of the settlement. He represented the Presbyterian parish before the provincial legislature, was deacon of the church, and consented to lecture during the absence of the minister. But a hostile parliament followed the few partisans of the Stuarts who had crossed the sea in company with others. Twelve of the thirteen colonies had received charters from the Stuart kings, and although these charters had been modified, the sense of them recognized the Stuart heir as king. Hence the desire of the London parliament to revoke them. The result gave an excuse to the radicals, factious and disloyal to any principle, in the colonies, to join the enemies of the empire in 1776, to turn the true cause for a Stuart declaration into the propaganda of a hybrid republic. But until this propaganda was revealed all parties were united to resist parliamentary encroachment. Matthew, himself, became President of the Chester Committee of Public Safety in 1776, but he was distinctly opposed to democratic tendencies. He lived long enough, however, to see the "Republic" established and to have his royalism confirmed by the treachery, insincerity,

vulgarity and cynicism of its government. He died in 1790, leaving as a legend to his family the phrase: "A royal form of government conduces to the best interests of a people." His principal heir was:

William Forsaith (Vicomte de Fronsac), ensign in royal colonial troops, born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1740. He was educated in his father's household, for there was no school or college in the colonies superior in advantages to that household. While yet very young, he was solicited to teach those of Chester some of the higher studies. During the Indian War of 1763–65 he entered the royal colonial militia, became ensign, was wounded, taken prisoner and remained a captive among the Indians for two years. When the troubles began between the Metropolis and the Colonies, he signed the articles of the "Minute Men," who were obligated by these articles to, I, Defend the person, Crown and dignity of the king; to, II, Defend the chartered liberties of the colonies, and to, III, Obey superior officers with armed support. So long as the chartered liberties were threatened, the "Minute Men" were in arms, but in 1778, when the British Parliament restored all those liberties and conceded to the demands of the colonists, the "Minute Men" disbanded. William, as a royalist officer, who had sworn to support the king before and as a "Minute Man," could not look with approval on the dishonest position assumed by the American Congress party after 1778, and he retired to his farm at Derry, now Deering, N. H. He was too intelligent not to perceive that the democracy that was arising would sweep away the refinements and honors that had been bred in colonial society under the Royal government. With two others he founded the Derry Public Library. He had married Jane, daughter of James Wilson, "Surveyor of the High Ways of Chester," who had come from Ulster, Ireland, and lived to the remarkable age of 118. James Wilson's wife was Mary, daughter of John Shirley,

cousin of Sir William Shirley, who was Governor of Massachusetts in 1741, and Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in North America, whose family arms are emblazoned on the illuminated window at the State House in Boston, with those of the other royal governors of that colony. It is stated in Chase's History of Chester that John Shirley was a relative also of the Countess of Huntington, the patron of Westley. William died at Deering in 1808. His son was:

Thomas Forsaith, entitled de Fronsac in 1798. He was born in Deering, N. H., September 1, 1775. At the age of eleven, in charge of ~~a cousin~~ his uncle who was an officer in the merchant marine, he was sent to France to be educated. During the French Revolution of 1792, he joined the Royalists, brigade de Navarre, Marquis de Montmarte commanding, with the Prussians and Austrians against the French Republicans. In 1798, he was entitled de Fronsac in the correspondence of the Emégrés. He went to the French West Indies in the same year on some mission and finally to Savannah, Ga., in 1800. He entered into the West India trade after the sale of Louisiana, by Napoleon I, to the United States in 1803, settling at Portland, Me., where he joined the Masonic Order and was junior warden of the Ancient Landmark Lodge. He was interested with the earliest project of a railway from Montreal to Portland in 1836, completed in 1854, after his death. He was a fine musician on the violoncello, versed in languages, history and literature, and a competent man of affairs. He married, in 1809, Sallie, daughter of Capt. John Pray of the colonial service, by wife, Mary, daughter of Col. John Hamilton who had raised a regiment for the Crown in North Carolina, in 1776, and who was British Consul at Norfolk, Va., after the war of 1776–83. The Prays were also of French origin, from the Praye family of Lausanne, whose arms are: "D'azur, au coeur d'or entre deux étoiles en premier et une croissant en pointe, d' argent." Thomas died at Portland, in December, 1849, and is buried

CAPT. FRÉDÉRIC FORSYTH

Vicomte de Fronsac in the Seigneurial Order of Canada

(1819–1891)

in the Western Cemetery. He was a man of sterling character and resolution, kind to the poor, setting apart each year a sum of money to purchase provisions for the indigent. His son was :

Captain Frédéric Forsyth, Viscount de Fronsac in the Seigneurial Order of Canada, etc., born at Portland, March 22, 1819. After an academic education and military training he entered his father's exporting office on Ingraham's Wharf until the discovery of gold in California, in 1849, when he joined with Captain Thing, of Boston, to raise a military company of pioneers to march across the plains to the gold-fields of California. The party of seventy-five, armed as mounted riflemen, proceeded to St. Louis and from there after weeks of hardship, danger and hostile adventure in the Indian country, during which time they lost fifteen men, they arrived. Not blessed by fortune in the gold mines, he went to Nicaragua and was agent for the English Navigation Company at Realejo. He returned to Portland, to learn for the first time of the death of his father, which occurred soon after he had started with the pioneers. He commanded there an independent company, called the Rifle Corps, which had been founded in 1810 by Judge A. A. Atherton, son of an United Empire Loyalist of 1776–83, many of whose members were of British or Canadian origin. This company in 1860, on the occasion of the visit at Portland of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (now King Edward VII), was joined to another, the whole under command of Captain Forsyth, as the guard of honor of the Prince during his stay in Portland. In 1879, with his elder son and some gentlemen in Canada and in the States, they organized the Aryan Order of St. George of the Empire, which in itself is a reorganization of all the royalist orders that had existed on the American continent since the time of the Emperor Charles Quint, in the 16th century, who by imperial decree had incorporated his estates in America with the Holy Roman Empire. The principal of these royalist

orders reorganized in the Aryan Order are the descendants of the Seigneurial Order of Canada and Louisiana; of the Order of the Baronets of Nova Scotia; of the United Empire Loyalists, of 1776–83; of the Landgraves and Caciques of Carolina; of the Lords of the Manours of Maryland; of the Lords Patroons of New Netherlands, etc. The membership of the order is confined to such descendants, none being eligible but those of the White, or Aryan race. The purpose of the order is to secure the recognition of titles which any of the descendants might be possessed of legitimately, and to preserve armorials, genealogies and traditions connected with the various royalist régimes to which the orders belonged on the American continent. Captain Forsyth, Viscount de Fronsac, was the first Chancellor of the Order. The first meeting was held October 28, 1880, in the Maryland Historical Society's Hall in Baltimore, where the second Chancellor, Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Stewart, of Mississippi, was elected. The apparent bearing of the Order was commented on in the American press from one end of the country to the other. The New York press declared that it aimed at overthrowing the republic and establishing an empire. The Philadelphia press and others said it was a serious menace to republican institutions. Most of its membership began to be recruited in the South and the headquarters in 1892 — a year after the death of Captain Forsyth — were moved to Savannah, Ga., under the Chancellorship of Dr. Joseph Gaston Bulloch of that city, since which time, owing to such members there not seeing the anomaly between belonging to an order with a royal foundation and professing adherence to the preambles of a republic at the same time, a division has resulted, and the royalist members have transferred their headquarters to Canada.

Captain Forsyth in addition had been a member of the Odd Fellows and of the New England Society of California Pioneers. He was a man of high honor, to do his duty as

he conceived it; he was hospitable, high-minded, chivalrous; patient under difficulties; serene and unmoved amidst the clash of misfortune; a "gentleman of the old school" to the last. He died June 11, 1891, and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery. His wife, who survived him until 1898, was Harriette Marie, daughter of Major-General Joseph Scott Jewett, of Scarborough, Me. (see p. 88). By her he had two sons, Frederic Gregory and Thomas Scott (see p. 80). He changed the spelling of the name Forsaith to the one-time form of Forsyth. His elder son:

Frédéric Gregory Forsyth de Fronsac, vicomte in the Seigneurial Order of Canada, was born in Montreal, but lived from infancy in the United States. The close contact in which he was brought to the republic; the picture of its unethical cynicism and misrule; of the middle classes destroyed in quarrels between those who, by dishonesty and intrigue with politicians, have acquired millions as monopolists on the one hand, and the ravenous, ignorant and self-seeking labor-organizations on the other; of universal equality relieved only by the money value of each individual to the extinction of every idea of honor, tradition and merit; no orderly subordination; no discipline; no monarchical idea of fealty that purifies the soul and makes it leal by its teaching of self-abnegation; — from this contact, as an author, he could speak with experience. His first poem was published at the age of 13. In French and English periodicals he contributed to the history of England, France, Canada, United States, and also to general historical reviews of other lands. He is quoted in the Carmichael Edition of Taswell-Langmead's "Constitutional History of England" as one of the most reliable of the better class of American historians. He is considered an authority on heraldry. In 1893 he was attached for military course to the school of the Royal Canadian Infantry at Fredericton, N. B. In 1895, anticipating the need of the loyalists and seigneurs in Canada, he founded the United Empire Loyalist

Association at Montreal and was its first president, being succeeded the same year by Sir William Johnson, Baronet of Chambly, and becoming himself Marechal de Blason of the Seigneurial Order of Canada — the Baron de Longüeuil being the chancellor — both of these deriving from the precedent of the Aryan Order of St. George of the Empire of 1879–80. Spreading rapidly, the United Empire Loyalist Association, as he founded it, established headquarters at Montreal, Toronto (1896), and Halifax (1897); a previous branch succeeding the Aryan Order of 1879–80 had been established in 1883 at St. John, N. B. The efforts of the loyalists effaced the annexation propaganda that Yankee intrigue was fostering in Canada and did more to exalt the royalist influence and imperial connection than all the commercial schemes, preferential trade formulæ and imperial league teachings combined, and which appeared only after the loyalists had led the way — for they had with them that which Burke said (tradition) "Though lighter than air holds stronger than iron," what Beaconsfield declared (sentiment) "Is sole foundation of national greatness." His last project of 1903 of introducing into Canada a colony of French royalist families, whose sons' future, denied by the French Republic, would cause them to be glad to come if given encouragement, was favored by the royalist press of Canada, English and French, and may bring fruit. The Seigneurial Order, of which he is the Herald-Marshal, was established by King Louis XIV in Canada in 1663 : its rights, titles and precedence were recognized by King George of England in the "Capitulations of Montreal" of 1760, and to the Seigneurs who defended Quebec against the American invasion of 1775 additional recognition had been given in the act which accorded precedence "To those and their children who joined the royal standard in the late war (1775–83)." Founded on these recognitions and obligations from the French and British crowns, he has advanced the dignity of the Seigneurial Order to its present position.

FRÉDÉRIC GREGORY FORSYTH DE FRONSAC

Vicomte de Fronsac in Seigneurial Order of Canada

BIOGRAPHIES

Capt. Alexander Forsyth was born at Failzerton Manor, Ayrshire, 1689; son of Walter Forsyth, provost of the College and Subdeaneries of Glasgow (see p. 19), by wife, his cousin, Margaret, daughter of Capt. James Forsaith * of the French service, who married Marguerite, daughter of the Viscount and Governor Nicolas Denys de Fronsac, of Acadia, etc. Like his brother James he was attached to the cause of legitimate monarchy in the person of the Stuart Kings, and favored the stand taken by Lord Marr in 1715. On the unfortunate issue of that cause, he came to Boston, where, on December 12, 1717, he married Miss Elizabeth Evans, of Boston, and entered into the life of the New World. With the wealth which he had inherited and brought with him he became interested in the foreign commerce of the town, and by his education, refinement of person and energy, he was recognized speedily as one of the foremost among the resident gentry. In the course of his residence he filled many and important occasions. His military experience caused him to be chosen as captain in the Colonial regiment. In 1733 he was on the committee of freeholders to chose seven selectmen. Before this, in 1724, he was a commissioner of the colony to draw up a treaty with the Western Indians of New England. In 1735 and for many years after he was selectman of Boston, and his autograph is printed in the second volume of the *Memorial History of Boston.* In 1742 he was one of the military commission to plan the fortifications about Boston. Throughout these years, as selectmen, he was on the committee of visitation of the public institutions in company with the governor and His Majesty's justices. He was a patron of

* The ai in French is pronounced like y in Scottish or English; Forsaith-Forsyth.

art and literature and one of the subscribers to the fund for the publication of Prince's "*Chronology*."

In the meantime his first wife, Elizabeth, died July 28, 1726, aged 30, leaving three small children, one of whom, John, died September 8, 1727, aged 14 months; both buried in tomb 65, Copp's Hill Cemetery, Boston. About 1730 he married again for second wife, Miss Deborah Briggs, of Boston, and by her had a son John. At the close of the Colonial War in 1763 he returned to Ayrshire, Scotland, being accompanied by his wife and son John, where he died "full of years and honors," and in the consciousness of having done his duty with integrity and zeal in a long and busy career.

James Bennett Forsyth was born in Brookline, a suburb of Boston, Mass., February 2, 1850. His parents moved to the Roxbury District of Boston while he was very young. On account of the unsatisfactory condition of his health, he was frequently kept out of school for long periods, and a great deal of the time he passed in the office and factories of the Boston Belting Company, with which his father was connected, and which were, and still are, located in the Roxbury District of Boston. He became greatly interested in the machinery and manufacture of vulcanized rubber. After his health was restored, he returned again to school. Later on, by advice of physicians, he was taken away entirely from the public school, as the state of his health would not permit of the confinement of study in a schoolroom, and continued his education under private instruction.

He continued to interest himself in the manufacture of vulcanized rubber, and, later on, while yet very young, he became connected with the factories of the Company, where, in process of time, he filled all the important positions at the factories, such as clerk, assistant superintendent, superintendent, manufacturing agent, and director, and for nearly

JAMES BENNETT FORSYTH

twenty years (1884–1903) he has filled the position of director and general manager of the entire business of the Company. It has been very largely through his efforts that the Company has prospered so wonderfully.

He has made many important and useful inventions, all connected with the machinery and manufactures of the Company, and has taken out more than fifty patents on machinery and manufacturing processes. A few of his inventions are: 1, machinery for the manufacture of that kind of hose which is made of duck, or canvas, coated with rubber, and which is used very extensively in all civilized countries; 2, for the art of lining textile tubes with rubber so as to fit them for use as hose for conducting water, air, etc. Hose of this kind is in general use in fire-departments throughout the civilized world. It is used also extensively in railway stations and repair-shops, public buildings, in mills, factories, on ship-board, and wherever a strong, light-weight and durable hose is required; 3, rubber-covered rollers, now considered indispensable for squeezing, sizing, and calendaring purposes in cotton, woolen, paper, and wool-scouring mills, print and dye works, bleacheries, tanneries, etc.; 4, improved methods in the manufacture of rubber, gutta percha, and balata machine belting, used for transmitting power, coal, grain and ore conveyors, etc.

His knowledge of the manufacture of mechanical rubber goods, general management of all branches of the business, and his inventions, have added greatly to the great success, prosperity, and unrivalled reputation of the Company.

His father was the late William Forsyth, referred to in the genealogy (p. 20). His mother's family, the Bennetts, of which her father, Hamilton Bennett, was a member, was known in England from the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066. The title of the family chief is Earl of Tankarville, one of whom, the Earl of Arlington, in 1663, was father-in law of the Duke of Grafton, natural son of King Charles II

Hamilton Bennett, Esq., father of Mrs. William Forsyth, was descended also from the Hamiltons of Boreland, in Ayrshire, Scotland, who count as their ancestor that David Hamilton, Lord of Cadzow, who is ancestor also of the Duke of Hamilton, the premier peer of Scotland.

Thomas Scott Forsyth, son of Captain Frederic, Viscount de Fronsac, by Harriette M., daughter of Gen. J. S. Jewett, educated in academic course, became devoted to music vocal and instrumental, to the dramatic art, elocution and literature. He was a pupil of Don Giovanni. In the exercise of his profession he became quite noted as a journalistic letter writer and for storiettes. He drilled pupils and produced several dramatic sketches of his own composition in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. He has been organist of churches in those cities and made the reputation, in 1902–1903, of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia for Sunday musical programmes. As a choir-master, and student of the historic progression of music, he has few equals among the younger generation of New World musicians. He is an Odd Fellow and on the Council of the Seigneurial Order of Canada, as well as on that of the United Empire Loyalists.

Col. Joseph Bell Forsyth, of Quebec. He was son of James Bell Forsyth (see p. 11), by wife, Fanny, daughter of the Hon. Matthew Bell, who raised, at his own expense, a squadron of cavalry at Quebec, in 1812, who had come from Scotland bringing over the first pack of hunting hounds ever seen at Three Rivers, Canada, and induced the king to give a cup, to be called the "*King's Cup*," to be run for every year on the Three Rivers Course for the improvement of horses in Canada. This course is held now at Quebec and Montreal, alternately. The Hon. Mr. Bell was also a prominent member of the

THOMAS SCOTT FORSYTH

government and the heir of the Earldom of Cromarty in Scotland, deriving in direct line from that earl who was so gallant a supporter of the cause of the Stuarts. As his eldest child, Fanny, married the father of Colonel Forsyth, it left Colonel Forsyth in direct heirship to this title, which had been borne by the noble family of Mackenzie. Colonel Forsyth has been for many years Collector of Customs for the Port of Quebec. He was the one who promoted the formation of the school for cavalry instruction at Quebec and was its first commandant. He succeeded to the command of the Quebec Cavalry Regiment (founded by his grandfather, the Hon. Matthew Bell), which was named, by permission of Queen Victoria, "The Queen's Canadian Hussars." He was one of the promoters of the Garrison Club of Quebec and its first president. He wears medals commemorative of the Fenian raids and for long service. For years he has been prominent in Church of England work and a warden of the church. He married Elizabeth M., daughter of the late T. B. Anderson, president of the Bank of Montreal, and granddaughter of the Hon. John Richardson, of the firm of Forsyth and Richardson, of Montreal, who were agents for the North West Fur Company, the early rivals of the Hudson Bay Fur Company.

Rev. Alexander John Forsyth, LL.D., was born January 1, 1769, at Belhelvie, near Aberdeen, where his father, the Rev. James Forsyth, was minister and whom he succeeded in pastoral charge in 1791. He was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, where he took the degree of M.A. He was very greatly interested in chemical experiments, especially with fulminating powders and explosive compounds. He invented the percussion lock for musketry and the fulminate to accompany it. By this invention, the use of the flint-lock was done away with and the entire method of modern warfare relating to musketry was changed. The Emperor Napoleon, appreciating

the serious consequences of this invention, offered him the title of Count of the Empire, a position at his court and £40,000 ($200,000) for him to come to France and give his invention to the French government. But Mr. Forsyth, with a blindness to his own personal advancement and to the glory of his own achievements, offered his invention *freely* to the British government. Lord Brougham, who was in the ministry at that time, and a distant relative, opened for him a room in the Tower of London for the conduction of his experiments in the year 1805. In the next year, a change of ministry occurred, Lord Brougham was out, and the new ministry ordered Mr. Forsyth to leave the tower and take his "rubbish" with him. Such was the term applied by the ignorant parasites of the new government who had been foisted on the country by that ingenious device of modern times called "the will of the majority." This "rubbish," to use the language of the encyclopædia, consisted of "beautiful and ingenious applications of the percussion principle," a principle which the Ordnance Department adopted afterwards and which was applied gradually by the army departments of all nations of the world. However, the inventor, who had refused title, wealth and honors from the greatest ruler — Napoleon — the world has ever had, to offer the product of his skill and knowledge to Britain — his country — was allowed to dwell in obscurity and poverty until a year previous to his death (June 11, 1843) when the magnanimity of the government accorded him £200 ($1,000).

William Forsyth, Q.C., LL.D., son of the late Thomas Forsyth of Liverpool and Nova Scotia in Canada, was born at Greenock, Scotland, in 1812. He was a graduate from Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1834 as B.A., standing third among the "classical tripos" and second "Senior Optime,"

COL. JOSEPH BELL FORSYTH, OF QUEBEC

also Chancellor's medallist and Fellow of Trinity and "proceeded M.A." in 1837. He entered the bar at the Inner Temple in 1839, Northern Circuit and Queen's Counsel in 1857 and Bencher of the Inner Temple. He was a member of Parliament for Marylebone and Cambridge University; Counsel for the Secretary of State for India and Commissioner for Cambridge University. He was a contributor to the great reviews and one of the great authors of the British Empire. His chief works are, "On the Law of Composition with Creditors" (1841); "Hortensius, or the Duties of an Advocate" (1849); "On the Law Relating to the Custody of Infants" (1850); "History of Trial by Jury" (1852); "Napoleon at St. Helena and Sir Hudson Low" (1853); "Life of Cicero" (1864); "Cases and Opinions in Constitutional Law" (1869); "Novels and Novelists of the XVIII Century in Illustration of the Manners and Morals of the Age" (1871); "Hannibal in Italy; a Historic Drama" (1872); "Essays Critical and Narrative" (1874); "Sclavonic Provinces South of the Danube" (1876).

Sir Thomas Douglas Forsyth, C.B., K.C.S.I., etc., was brother of the above. In the biographical sketch of Laurie's "Distinguished Anglo-Indians," 2d series, p. 199, is the following: "In some respects Sir Douglas Forsyth may be considered as having been one of the most remarkable among our distinguished Anglo-Indians. . . . He was educated at Rugby (took four medals at Cambridge, and was the first in Oriental scholarship). He entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1848, when the final conquest of the Punjab was in progress and on the eve of the formation of the junior division of the Civil Service. . . . At a very early stage of his career, he was sent to this new province, the organization of which Lord Dalhousie, the Viceroy, entrusted to the very ablest men at his disposal, and when the Mutiny broke out, nine years after

his arrival, he was acting as Deputy Commissioner in the Cis-Sutlej States . . . on whose tact and firmness depended the attitude of the protected Sikh States. Mr. Forsyth took a bold initiative in calling on the Maharajah of Puttiala for assistance, and the appeal being promptly responded to by that loyal chieftain, awakened a responsive echo in the Sikh Chiefs of Iheend and Nabha. His measures for the defense of Umballa were prompt and sufficient. He raised a police force of Sikhs for the purpose . . . and provided for the

security of the road from Umballa to Kurnaul up to the siege and capture of Delhi. The reputation he gained during the Mutiny ensured his rapid promotion until he became in due course Commissioner of Umballa. But in 1869 a still more important subject than the management of the Sikhs had come to the front; and that was our future relation with Russia. Lord Mayo had just received the Ameer Shere Ali in durbar at Umballa and it was considered desirable to bring the views of the Indian government on the Central Asian question in a clear and unmistakable form before that of St. Petersburg. Mr. Forsyth was considered the most competent

person to be intrusted with the responsible duty of Indian Envoy to the Russian Court. There can be no doubt he fully justified the confidence thus reposed in him as *he established the very basis of the arrangement which, despite the rapid progress of Russian arms in the interval, was carried out in the agreement two years ago to delimit the Afghan frontier by a joint commission.* The main point which he established was that Russia consented to respect the territory then in possession of Shere Ali; and it will *be found during the negotiations with Russia that we have not advanced much beyond this stage at the present moment.*"

"Immediately after his return to India, Mr. Forsyth was intrusted with a second mission, more interesting in its surroundings, if less important in its consequences than his visit to St. Petersburg. The travels of Mr. Shaw had introduced to us the little known country of Chinese, or Eastern Turkestan and its famous ruler the Atalik Ghazi, or Yakoob Bey. An envoy from this potentate visited India and Mr. Forsyth was sent to return the visit to Yarkand. . . . The result of the mission was that he learned something definite about a state, which, at the time, was neither Russian nor Chinese. Three years later he was sent on a second mission to Kashgar, not merely that he might complete his observations of an earlier period, but also that he might acquire precise knowledge of what the future relations of Russia with this State would be, for at that moment Kashgar, not less than Khiva, stood under the menace of Russian invasion. . . . His report on the mission forms a most useful guide to the politics, natural history and physical condition of Eastern Turkestan. For this he was made Knight-Commander of the Star of India. His diplomatic work did not end here for in 1875 he went to Burmah to obtain an explanation of the King's reception of Lisitai and to effect a settlement of the Karennec question. . . . Shortly after this he retired from the service and since his return to England he has taken prominent and

active part as director of several of the larger Indian railways. In 1850, he married Alice, daughter of Thomas, and granddaughter of Sir Thomas Plummer, Master of the Rolls, by whom he had three daughters, one of whom married the late Sir Harry Parkes. If Sir Douglas Forsyth's character had to be summed up in a line it would be accurate to say that he was a plain, straight-dealing, truth-telling English gentleman, who on critical occasions exhibited the qualities of a hero." His life has been published recently by his daughter, Miss Ethel Forsyth. In addition to his other honors not mentioned above, he was made in 1874 Additional Member of the Governor-General's Council. A peerage would have been a not too great recognition for his valuable service to the empire, and the majority of recent peerage appointments have been made for less.

Capt. James Forsyth, born in 1838, entered the British Indian service. He was settlement officer and deputy commissioner of Nimar; captain on the Bengal Staff; author of "The Sporting Rifle and its Projectiles" (1863) and "The Highlands of Central India, Notes on their Forests and Wild Tribes, Natural History and Sports" (1871). He died at 38 Manchester Street, Manchester Square, London, Eng., May 1, 1871.

Sir John Forsyth, inspector general of the Medical Department, Bengal Army, 1857; honorary physician to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria (1861–1883); Companion of the Bath, and Knight Commander of the Star of India; was born in 1799, and died at West Brighton, England, January 14, 1883.

William Forsyth, son of Morris Forsyth of Turriff (see p. 12), Aberdeenshire, was born October 24, 1818, a graduate

of the University of Aberdeen and Edinburgh. He was a noted journalist and author, who made the *Aberdeen Journal* famous, of which he was editor from 1849 to 1870. He was author of "The Martyrdom of Kalvane" (1861); "Idyls and Lyrics" (1872), etc. He died at Richmond Hill, Aberdeen, June 21, 1879. A life of him was published in 1882, by A. Walker.

Prof. Andrew Russell Forsyth, M. A., F. R. S., son of John Forsyth, was born in Glasgow, June 18, 1858. He graduated at the Liverpool College and at Trinity College, Cambridge University, in 1881, where he was "Senior Wrangler," "First Smith's Prizeman" and Fellow of the College. In 1882 he was Professor of Mathematics at new University College, Liverpool; in 1884 Lecturer on Mathematics at Trinity College, Cambridge, and Fellow of the Royal Society in 1886. He is author of a "Treatise on Differential Equations" and of mathematic papers relating to such equations, theory of functions and theory of invariantive forms published in the "Transactions of the Royal Society" and "Cambridge Philosophical Society."

The Chevalier, Major John Gerrard Forsyth, of Montreal (see p. 14), Knight of Sardinia, etc., was one of the most distinguished and gallant of Canadian soldiers. He received more foreign decorations for military distinction than any other Canadian. He was born in Montreal, son of John Blackwood Forsyth, by Mary, daughter of Samuel Gerrard, first president of the Bank of Montreal. His life is mentioned in the first edition of Morgan's "*Celebrated Canadians*." He was major of the 57th Foot and served with most distinguished gallantry in the Crimean War, taking part in the battles of Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastapol and the

Quarries. He led the storming party at the Redan, which is said to have been the most successful of any storming party in the campaign of the British in that war. He was deputed to lead also the storming party at Kinbourn. For the exemplary manner and great skill he showed in these several duties, performed under the surveillance of the allied sovereigns, he was made a Knight with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor by the Emperor, Napoleon III; a Knight of the Order of Medjidie by the Sultan of Turkey; a Knight with the Sardinian War Medal by King Victor Emmanuel, and given the medal with clasps by the British Government. At the close of the war he returned to Montreal. He married Elizabeth Egberta, daughter of John Horseley, of the Madras Civil Service, and granddaughter of John Byng, 5th Viscount Torrington.

Mrs. Harriette Marie Forsyth was daughter of Major-Gen. Joseph Scott Jewett of Scarborough, Me., who had been colonel of a Massachusetts Regiment in 1819 and commander-in-chief of the General Muster of Maine Troops in 1839. He had been Senator from the District of Maine before 1820 to the General Court of Massachusetts at Boston, and a commissioner on the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire. His wife was Mary Parker, daughter of Robert Parker Erskine-Marr, of Scarborough, of the Scottish family of Erskine, Earls of Marr, and had married Olive, daughter of Hon. Roger Plaisted, son of Judge Ichabod Plaisted, who under the British had been Judge of the Common Pleas Court at York, Me., and a Royal Councillor, whose father, Capt. Roger Plaisted, Commandant of the Colonial Forts at Salmon Falls and Berwick, also a Royal Councillor, was killed in repelling an Indian attack, and is called by Williamson in his *History of Maine* "The hero of Berwick." Hon. Roger Plaisted's wife was Dorcas, sister to Chief-Justice Prentiss

BATTLE OF FONTENOY

Mellen of Maine, in 1820, and aunt of Frederic Mellen the artist and Granville Mellen the poet. General Jewett's father, Joseph Jewett, had come from Newburyport to Portland before the American Revolution, and married Ruth McLaughlin of a noted Irish family, who were Lords of Clan Owen near Londonderry, Ireland. He was one of the wealthiest and one of the most reliable of the inhabitants of Portland — then called Falmouth; he respected the Crown Government and when, for the sedition, conspiracy and political treachery of the people of that place, Captain Mowat, the British naval officer, landed and burned the town, he spared the residence of Mr. Jewett from esteem of his personality. Mr. Jewett's father was James Jewett, of Newburyport, Mass., by wife, Sarah Scott, daughter of a British officer who transmitted through her his Solingen sword to her posterity as a relic of his race. The first of this family to America was the Hon. Maxmillian Jewett, one-time President (speaker) of the General Court of Massachusetts, who came of a Norman French family (Jouet) from Bradford, W. R. Yorkshire, to Rowley, Mass., in 1638.

Such was the worthy and distinguished ancestry of Mrs. Harriette M. Forsyth. A biographical sketch of her has appeared in the New England *Historical and Genealogical Register* for 1898, the year of her death. She was of remarkable and noble characteristics, with dauntless and hopeful spirit, even under the shadow of great adversities of fortune. To her family she was devoted and loyal to the sublimest self-abnegation. She was witty, brilliant and accomplished. On her graduation day she was the first pupil in music and French, and ever after was appreciated among high-minded people for those virtues that are rare at the present time amidst the rubbish that are filling their place. She was about sixty-seven years of age at the time of her death, May 10, 1898.

William Forsyth, one of the most distinguished botanists of Scotland, born at Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, in 1737. Studied arboriculture and after graduation was gardener to the Company of Apothecaries at their physic-garden in Chelsea. He attracted the attention of King George III who appointed him in 1784 Superintendent of the Royal Gardens of Kensington and St. James. In 1768 he had invented a composition to remedy the diseases incident to fruit trees. The success of his experiments attracted the attention of the commissioners of the land revenue in 1789 and a committee of both Houses of Parliament was appointed to report on the merits of his discovery. The result of their inquiries was a conviction of its utility, and an address was voted by the House of Commons to his Majesty that a reward be granted Mr. Forsyth. In 1791 and in 1802 he published works relating to his discovery and to arboriculture. He was a member of the Linnæan Society and also of other learned societies of Great Britain and Europe.

The Right Hon. Thomas Spencer Forsaith, Prime Minister of New Zealand. He was born in 1814 and emigrated to New Zealand in 1840 as a clergyman. He was subproctor for the aborigines and accompanied Admiral Fitzroy, Governor of New Zealand, to Waikanae in 1844 to confer with the Maori Chiefs concerning the massacre of Wairu. He was elected a member of the first House of Representatives in 1854 and was appointed by the acting governor, Colonel Wynward, Prime Minister under the new Constitution, a post owing to party conflict he held but two days, the ministry being defeated by a vote of 22 to 11 in the House of Representatives.

MRS. HARRIETTE MARIE FORSYTH

ARMS OF THE ARYAN ORDER OF

ST. GEORGE OF THE EMPIRE

DESCRIPTION OF ARMS

For Forsyth de Fronsac: See page 7.

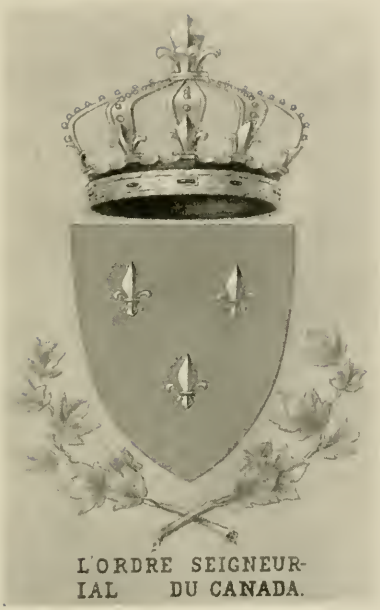
For Forsyth of Tailzerton, Failzerton, and their Sub-Branches: On a shield argent, a cheveron engraîled gules, between 3 griffins segreant, vert, armed and membered gules.

Crest for Tailzerton: A demi-griffin, vert, armed and membered gules.

Crest for Failzerton: A griffin head between two wings, displayed vert, beaked gules.

For Forsyth of Elgin, Cromarty and Sub-Branches: Shield same as for Tailzerton and Failzerton except that the griffins are armed and membered sable and ducally crowned, or.

Crest: A demi-griffin vert, armed and membered sable, ducally crowned, or.



MEANING OF THE MOTTOES

FORSYTH DE TAILZERTON (Latin) "*Instaurator Ruinae.*"

FORSYTH DE TAILZERTON (English) "Restorer of the Ruin."

FORSYTH DE FAILZERTON (French) "Loyal à la Morte."

FORSYTH DE FAILZERTON (English) "Loyal unto Death."

HAMILTON, Duke of Hamilton (Latin) "Sola Nobilitas Virtus."

HAMILTON, Duke of Hamilton (English) "Honor only Noble."

BENNETT, Earl of Tankarville (French) "De Bon Vouloir servir le Roy."

BENNETT, Earl of Tankarville (English) "With good faith to serve the King."

JUN 22 1914

CHART SHOWING THE ALLIANCE OF THREE BRANCHES OF THE FAMILY.

Arms of Denys.

Arms before 1488.

Arms of Family since 1488.

Crest and Motto of Failzerton added in 1620.

DAVID DE FORSYTH, LORD OF DYKES IN 1571 and VICOMTE DE FRONSAC

IN SCOTLAND. [See page 7.] IN FRANCE.

MARGUERITE
m. Capt. Jehan Denys of Honfleur, France, great-grandson of the explorer. Their heirs were Nicolas and Simon Denys, sons of Capt. Jacques Denys, Sieur de la Thibaudière of the King's Guard. Nicolas Denys was Governor of Acadia in 1654, etc., and Vicomte de Fronsac.

CHILDREN OF NICOLAS

- RICHARD
  - NICOLAS, d. s. p.
- MARGUERITE, m. Capt. James Forsaith of Failzerton.

JAMES d. s. p.

WILLIAM Lord of Dykes

- WILLIAM
  - BARBARA
- JOHN, M. P. for Cullen
- JAMES of Cromarty and Elgin

MATTHEW of Auchengray

ROBERT OF FAILZERTON

Capt. JAMES OF FAILZERTON, m. Marguerite, d. of Nicolas Denys, Vicomte de Fronsac.

- Rev. JAMES OF TAILZERTON, Co. Stirling
- WALTER, Provost of Glasgow College, married MARGARET FORSAITH of Failzerton

Capt. JAMES of Ayr

- Hon. MATTHEW of Chester, N. H.
  - ENSIGN WILLIAM of Deering, N. H.
    - THOMAS Chevalier de Fronsac
      - FREDERIC, Vicomte de Fronsac
        - FREDERIC GREGORY, Vicomte de Fronsac
        - THOMAS SCOTT
- ALEXANDER
- THOMAS of Cork

Capt. ALEXANDER of Boston, Mass.

- ALEXANDER
- ROBERT
- JOHN
  - JOHN
    - JOHN
    - WILLIAM
      - WILLIAM
      - JOHN H.
      - ANNE J.
      - MARGARET BENNETT.
      - MARY E.
      - JAMES BENNETT of Boston, Mass.
      - THOMAS A.
      - GEORGE H.
    - JAMES

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